

Robeson Sings Across Border to 4,500 Canadians

DOUGLAS, B. C., May 19.—4,500 eagerly listening Canadians. After U. S. immigration authorities prevented Robeson from leaving this country, he stood on a platform at the International Peace

Arch in the International Territory. Loudspeakers carried his voice to Americans, who stayed on their side of the platform, and to Canadians who remained on

the northern side. Robeson sang in English, Russian and Chinese and made a speech after being introduced by Harvey Murphy, president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in Western Canada. The union had tried to get Robeson to appear in Vancouver, B. C., to sing before its convention earlier this year. But U. S. authorities turned him back at the border.

Gov't Puts Document Of 1920 in Evidence At Smith Act Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

"Prejudicial, inflammatory and improper"—that's how defense counsel described documentary evidence which Judge Edward J. Dimock permitted the prosecution to read to the jury yesterday in the Smith Act trial of the 16 New York Communists.

Defense attorneys made strong objections to Judge Dimock over introduction by assistant prosecutor David Marks of an excerpt from the 1920 program of the Communist International as "proof" of a Communist conspiracy in 1945-1951. They said the 32-year-old document, setting forth a program for 1920, could in no way describe the program advocated by the defendants on trial today.

SECOND STOOLIE

The document was introduced after it was identified by the second government witness, John Lautner, who said it was used in a Communist Party school in 1930.

A statement issued yesterday by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, 401 Broadway, pointed out that Lautner admitted in the California Smith Act trial that he received \$20 per day from the FBI and \$25 per day from the Justice Department as "consultant."

"When the government is forced to resort to repudiated and discredited paid informers like Budenz and Lautner as 'witnesses,' it exposes the utter barrenness of its case against the 16 Smith Act

victims," the statement said.

Lautner's appearance at the Foley Square trial was his fourth public appearance as a paid anti-labor informer since he was exposed in January, 1950, as an FBI stool-pigeon and expelled from the Communist Party.

Before coming to Foley Square he appeared as a government witness in the Subversive Activities Control Board hearing in Washington and in the Smith Act trials in Los Angeles and Baltimore.

Lautner began his testimony yesterday by "remembering" his alleged attendance at a Communist Party training school in Union Square in the "spring of 1930," where he said he received instructions in the Hungarian language.

He pointed to defendant Louis Weinstock, former president of AFL Painters District Council 9, as an instructor in the school. He identified a copy of the 1920 program of the Communist International and said it was a textbook used by the defendants.

The pamphlet which he "identified," however, was an English version. The version he said he used was written in Hungarian. Marks offered passages of the

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 101
(8 Pages)

New York, Tuesday, May 20, 1952
Price 10 Cents

1,000 Tenants Force City to Reject Bid for Stuyvesant Rent Hike

By MICHAEL SINGER

One thousand Stuyvesant Town families yesterday won a major victory over Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., their landlord, in a grim showdown battle at City Hall against an imminent \$7.87 per room monthly rent gouge. When after nearly four hours of tense

dramatic argument, including a 90-minute behind-closed-door session of the Board of Estimate, they heard the decision—a 15-to-1 vote against Metropolitan's rent demand—thunderous cheers swept the building.

The tenant reaction to the Board decision which up to 10:30 that morning had been weighted in favor of a "compromise" \$2.55 per room rent rise plan, reflected the tensions piled up in 17 long months of struggle against the giant insurance trust. Women sobbed openly, tenants hugged and kissed each other, spokesmen

for Stuyvesant Town's 8,755 families were jubilantly mobbed; even the scores of children—well aware of the stakes involved—squealed with joy.

Another Stuyvesant Town demonstration will take place today in the City Council when a bill by Councilman Robert Weisberger to freeze rentals at the project is introduced. The measure has been co-sponsored by Councilwoman Miss Bertha Schwartz of the Bronx, Eric Treulich of Queens, Jack Kranis of Brooklyn, and Frederick Schick of Richmond.

TO GO TO COURT

C. Frank Reaves, Metropolitan counsel, in demanding that the Board act on the company's rent boost, made clear that the monopoly intends to swiftly challenge the board's vote in the courts. Metropolitan will claim that the city has violated its contract with it which gives the trust the right to a 6 percent return on its cost of construction investment and "rent adjustments" to get it. He contended that Metropolitan was only getting 4½ percent return on a \$112,000,000 investment.

Reaves' argument was ripped wide open by Glenn C. Fowler, chairman of the Stuyvesant Town Joint Tenants' Organization Committee.

His demands for a "complete" city investigation of the construc-

tion bids and the role of the contractor, Stairrett Bros. & Ekin, which is now being probed by the State Insurance Department for alleged irregularities in connection with other project constructions, appeared to have strong influence with the Board. "We want to know why the \$60 million which Stuyvesant Town was supposed to cost—and on which Metropolitan would have been entitled to only \$14 a room per month in rentals—became \$112 million by the time the project was completed," Fowler asked of the Board.

It was on the basis of this \$112-million cost that Metropolitan sought a rent boost from an average \$17 per room to \$24.87.

Fowler was interrupted by loud applause repeatedly as he demanded "legislative respite" from continued rent gouge demands, reformation of the existing "scandalous" contract between the city and Metropolitan which gives the trust carte blanche to squeeze 6 percent returns despite a 4 percent restriction for other developments under the State laws, and support of the Weisberger bill in the City Council.

WARNS ON HIKE

Built to house middle-income families, the project would, if the rent boost was granted, become a high-rent luxury development,

(Continued on Page 6)

NEW JERSEY 'WORKER' SUPPORTERS ACHIEVE GOAL IN FUND CAMPAIGN

New Jersey supporters of the Daily Worker came through with \$2,500 yesterday, to complete the goal of \$4,000 they had set for themselves in the Daily Worker's \$100,000 fund campaign. They thus joined readers in Massachusetts and Eastern Pennsylvania as 100 percenters in this drive.

Group contributions came through also from Pittsburgh, West Virginia, Indiana and Connecticut, while there were individual contributions from many places to bring the fund to about the \$65,000 mark.

The Indians sent along \$59 to bring their total thus far to \$207. They're shooting for \$700 and expressed confidence they

would get there.

From West Virginia came \$50 with a note which said that "local readers and friends feel that, even though we are getting a late start, we should get in our licks for the paper for peace and socialism." Knowing the continuing need for funds, the letter declared, "We are pledging to contribute \$150 by June 15."

The Pittsburgh contribution of \$100 likewise promised to keep going until the original pledge of \$550 was reached.

There were two \$25 contributions from Connecticut, one from New Haven and one from Falls Village, bringing the total from that state to \$1,867.75 out of a

goal of \$2,000. Connecticut readers were way up front early in the campaign, and were threatening to run away with the third Worker campaign in a row. But they got bogged won at the \$1,800 mark, and have now been passed by three states.

New Yorkers have not yet hit the \$50,000 mark out of their goal of \$70,000. Ohians have come up with a little more than \$100 out of a goal of \$2,000. We have still to hear from Illinois, Michigan, Maryland, Minnesota.

Individual contributions yesterday came from a small town in North Carolina, another in Ohio, Dane County in Wisconsin, and some from New York.

Flame - Throwing Tanks Threaten Koje POWs

Koje island, Korea, bristled with military activity aimed at further intimidating the Korean and Chinese prisoners of war yesterday, according to press association dispatches from Koje. The activities coincided with delivery to Gen. Mark W. Clark in Tokyo of a secret report of a Koje Island investigation.

U.S. paratroopers chanting "Airborne! Airborne!" in impressive cadence double-time past the prisoners in a major show of force.

Flame-throwing tanks rumbled up to the top of a ridge dominating the two valleys in which POW compounds are located, while the paratroopers, veterans of two battle

jumps in North Korea, ringed the enclosures with a third row of barbed wire.

Gen. Haydon Boatner, U.S. commandant, complained: "Everybody

that can write is writing me a letter which is answered with a form letter of acknowledgment—they are just trying to harass me . . . to get me mad."

UPSTATE UNIONISTS CALL PARLEY ON WAGE FREEZE

SYRACUSE, N.Y., May 18.—An upstate New York conference of skilled craftsmen has been called for Sunday in this city to initiate a joint fight against the wage freeze. Sponsors of the conference are a group of workers from 41 plants in upstate cities. They are members of AFL, CIO and independent unions.

Addressed to tool and diemakers and skilled building trades craftsmen, the conference call charged that "the employers have hidden behind the skirts of government. They say that the Wage Stabilization Board won't permit wage increases."

"We are calling upon all skilled craftsmen in our area," the call went on, "regardless of union affiliation or non-affiliation, to a conference in Syracuse, N. Y. on Sunday, May 25, for the purpose of discussing and planning a common fight on a common problem that we share in common in all plants—ending the employer-created freeze on skilled craft rates."

Pointing out that the WSB had rejected skilled pay raises even though the WSB panel had recommended a raise, the call warned that "the employers are united in a single purpose—to freeze the rates of skilled workers."

THOUGHT-CONTROL AND TYRANNY BY PASSPORT —See Page 5

A-BOMB CAN'T BRING PEACE, TORONTO CARDINAL WARNS

TORONTO, May 19.—In a column written on the latest atomic bomb explosion in the United States, James Cardinal McGuigan of Toronto wrote recently:

"We are plagued today with the fear that a world at peace is an impossibility. We know that the majority of men want peace; nevertheless we seem powerless to do anything about it. Moreover, we are at least vaguely aware of the fact that weapons of war will not bring about peace among men."

Cardinal McGuigan's article headed: "Wars Begin in the Mind—Peace Must Start There," appeared in the Toronto Telegram.

The task today, he continued, "is not to build a world on some illusionary basis where the weapons of war will be stockpiled and no further developments made in their war-like efficiency. Rather we all need a regrouping in the simple and radical principle of human relations and conduct on the basis of what man is and what he was created for."

Cardinal McGuigan used the idea of communism, originated 100 years ago by Karl Marx, to illustrate the power of an idea. He left no doubt about his strong opposition to Communist philosophy, but said that an atomic bomb may obliterate lives but it is powerless to destroy ideas.

PARIS, May 19.—The French prelate, Msgr. Anceel, Auxiliary Bishop to Cardinal Gerlier, Archbishop of Lyons, whose earlier declaration characterized preventive wars as a "sin and a crime," has elaborated his views in L'Essor, organ of the diocese.

Msgr. Anceel declared: "There is a duty which obliges the whole world and which will not allow of any delay, any postponement, and hesitation, any evasion: that of doing everything possible to proscribe and ban once and for all war of aggression as a legitimate solution for international controversies and as a means of realizing national aspirations."

It is right to protest the shadow of the atomic bomb. The first protest after Hiroshima came from the Vatican. But war, even without the atomic bomb, is too horrible to be ever justifiable.

"Let us not forget that the U.S.S.R. alone lost 17,000,000 men in the last war! And she has never been bombed with atomic weapons."

No pretext, no exception. Every offensive war is a crime."

LONDON, May 14.—The U. S. napalm bombs (jellied gasoline) used in Korea should be outlawed, the Archbishop of York, Dr. Cyril Carkett said in a pastoral letter. "It is a weapon which inflicts terrible and indiscriminate loss and suffering," he said, adding that napalm bombs were second only to atomic bombs in inflicting agonizing suffering. Christians should demand the banning of all such weapons, he declared.

Peace Festival At St. Nicholas Arena, May 28

A Peace festival of song, dance and poems will be held on the evening of May 28 at the St. Nicholas Arena, 66th St. & Columbus Ave.

Lloyd Gough will read Pablo Neruda's prize-winning poem, "Let the Rail Splitter Awake." American Square and Israeli dances will be performed by the New York Dance Workshop.

Gina, dancer and teacher, will do native Indian dance, and Chai Li Chee will perform New China dances. Ukrainian folk dances will be done by the Dneipro dancers.

The "Mother Peace Cantata," composed by Rayna Hayin, will be sung by four choral groups with Miss Nadyne Brewer as soloist.

Beulah Richardson, prize-winning American poet, will read one of her stirring poems dedicated to peace, and Lorraine Hansberry, associate editor of Freedom, will bring a message from the Montevideo Intercontinental Peace Conference.

Tickets are available at the New York Peace Institute, 111 W. 42nd St., and the Brooklyn Peace Council, 186 Joralemon St.

Name 200 Union Delegates For Chicago Peace Parley

CHICAGO, May 19.—Powerful sections of the labor movement of the Chicago area have thrown their organized strength behind the Labor Peace Conference to be held May 25 at Packinghouse Labor Center.

Their action was based on the recognition that peace through an end to the Korean war is the key to getting results on the problems outlined in Conference Call—saving lives and limbs from war and in the shops, raising living standards, increasing employment, routing discrimination, halting union busting, knocking out the wage freeze and lifting the crushing arms tax burden from the backs of the American working people.

There will be more than 200 delegates from local unions. Most of them will be workers and stewards from the shops. There will be some union officers and board members.

A feature of the conference will be a skit written by a worker from a shop. Roy Stroud, chairman of

the Labor Peace Council said, "The time has come for a united labor movement to crush the forces dragging our country down the path to World War III."

Continuing, he declared, "Chicago has a great fighting labor tradition and I cannot think of a better way to prove worthy of that heritage than by being guided

by the wisdom of Frederick Douglass who said: 'Those who want social progress yet deprecate struggle are like a man who wants crops without ploughing ground.'"

Stroud expressed the opinion that "there is closer at hand than many people realize social progress, through victory in the fight for peace."

Open Drive to Put PP on Md. Ballot

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Maryland's campaign to place the Progressive Party peace ticket of Vincent Hallinan for President and Mrs. Charlotta Bass for Vice-President on the state ballot was launched at an enthusiastic rally here at Biddle Hall. About 200 cheered the fighting words of Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, the presidential nominee's wife, who stressed peace as the central issue.

500 SUPERVISORS PENNED IN BY 2,800 DRUG STRIKERS

PEARL RIVER, N.Y., May 19.—More than 500 supervisory employees and thousands of test animals were penned in for the sixth day at the world's largest drug manufacturing plant here by 2,800 striking members of Local 143, AFL Chemical Workers Union.

Hundreds of pickets ringed the sprawling acres of factories of the Lederle Laboratories, manufacturing center of the anti-biotic, so-called wonder drugs, such as aureomycin. The area is shut so tight that the only way the supervisors are able to get food is by shuttling planes and helicopters, which land at intervals within the plant area. The chiefs of the Lederle plant, owned by the American Cyanamid chemical trust, have thus far been afraid to use the plane service to bring strikebreakers in.

The Lederle workers, the overwhelming majority of whom were recruited from the villages and countryside of Rockland County, N. Y., and northern New Jersey, were forced to strike late Wednesday night by the refusal of the company to go beyond a six-cent-an-hour increase.

The company undoubtedly thought that its stubborn position would force the union to surrender, since almost all the workers have had no previous strike experience.

But, just as soon as the company broke off talks with the

union negotiators, the workers shut down the plant. From midnight Wednesday, all through the darkness of early Thursday morning, the number of workers outside the Lederle plant mounted until by sunrise there were several thousand massed there.

The workers forcibly resisted moves by the company to get its supervisors inside or outside the plant. Some cars were stoned. All of Rockland County's police were mobilized for attack on the strikers but were held in check by the disciplined strength of the workers.

The officials of Rockland County and the local daily newspaper are seeking to isolate the strikers from the rest of the community with anti-union propaganda.

The plant is shut so tight that the company was forced on Friday to set up a paymaster's office outside the area of the factories, where workers can go to collect the pay due them, without crossing picket lines.

Lederle Laboratories has a jimcrow policy which keeps Negro workers in cleaning or janitorial work in the factory and bars them from office work completely.

The company, in a strikebreaking move, has obtained a summons returnable Tuesday in Supreme Court in White Plains, N. Y., to force removal of the pickets and to institute suit for damages.

CIO Packing Union Asks Truman Denounce S. Africa Racist Policy

DENVER, May 19.—President Truman is due to get a letter from representatives of 200,000 U. S. workers asking him to denounce publicly "the race supremacy policies of the South African government." In a resolution adopted unanimously, the 600 delegates to the CIO Packinghouse Workers convention also asked U. S. delegates to the United Nations "to support the demands of the South African peoples for the right to present their case to the world court."

In urging President Truman and the U. S. delegates to the UN to take such action, the resolution, submitted by the convention's Anti-Discrimination Committee, stated that "the great hope for peace and freedom is the fulfillment of the UN Human Rights Declaration."

"The most shocking violations of this declaration," the resolution said, "has been the ruthless program of repression and segregation carried out by the Malan government of South Africa."

Chicagoan Tells How People Of Latin America Fight War

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—The story of Chicago's Estelle Schwartz and her journey with four other U. S. representatives to the recent Intercontinental American Peace Conference held "illegally" in Montevideo, Uruguay, is a thriller beside which the fiction of high-paid adventure writers pales to insignificance.

It is a story of heroism and villainy, of courage and oppression, of suffering and hope. Its heroes and heroines are the millions of those other Americans—south of our border—whose lives had been shrouded for Estelle, as for most other U. S. Americans, in a curtain of government censorship.

Miss Schwartz, a native Chicagoan, mother of a three-year-old son and a leader of the youth peace movement of this city, told us the story the other day, as she has told it tirelessly to fascinated audiences here since her return from South America one month ago.

"FROM the moment of our departure by plane from Miami," she said, "the ugly truth about U. S. domination of this whole hemisphere began to emerge for us—in the words of cautious fellow passengers, in the attitudes of native South Americans at the many airports where our plane stopped."

The first mention of this exploitation came from the lips of a young passenger sitting next to her on the plane, an Argentinian employed by an American airlines company. He talked about his admiration for Argentinian dictator Peron—and then remarked: "You Americans do not permit any other American nation to operate intercontinental airplanes."

Later, on her journey, the young Chicagoan discovered that the hatred of U. S. domination is so widespread through Argentina that, to win votes, fascist Peron had made his chief slogan: "Get

rid of the U. S. imperialists!" Many of those who voted for him were now asking: "Why haven't the U. S. companies been kicked out? Peron lied!"

TWO things were the same at every airport where they landed, across the thousands of miles they traveled.

"What we saw first, everywhere, were U. S. officers, many of them, often accompanied by families and luggage," related Miss Schwartz.

"Then we saw the native people, standing apart, silent, poorly dressed, with worried and hostile expressions."

"Our little group of delegates got the same cold reception. Wherever we managed to explain our mission, the hostility melted. We were greeted warmly, and the questions tumbled out eagerly from everyone."

ON ORDERS of the U. S. government, the peace conference, originally scheduled for Rio de Janeiro, was refused a meeting place by Brazilian officials. Shifted to Chile, it was stopped there. Moved by its organizers to Montevideo, the Uruguayan government invoked an old law to stop it there. The law banned any meetings "in which a friendly foreign power is attacked."

"It is a lie that the conference attacked the people of the United States," declared Estelle Schwartz. "The people of Latin and South America know how great a difference exists between the millions in our country who want peace, and the few who plot wars and influence our government."

"They had only words of friendship for the people of the United States. But they had contempt for the U. S. professors who have robbed them of their own resources for decades, and who now threaten to plunder Asia as well."

THE conference was held in

Montevideo, in spite of the ban. It met secretly in private homes—where the warning of approaching police squads once converted the meeting into a gay "party" with music and dancing. Delegates from some 12 countries got through—countless others were held up, by Argentina and other U.S.-run countries. Numerous U. S. delegates, like Paul Robeson, were denied passports.

But the desire of Uruguayans for peace could not be banned by their government—or suppressed by U. S. officials. While the conference proceeded in secret, more than a quarter of a million people of Montevideo demonstrated in a huge outdoor rally in the main square, chanting over and over: "Paz, Si, Guerra, No!"—"Peace, Yes, War, No!"

U. S. delegates, and those from other nations, addressed the rally, bringing the message that their people too demanded peace. Lorraine Hansberry, young Negro woman from New York City, presented Paul Robeson's message to the cheering throng. Miss Schwartz's eyes shone as she described it:

"The men, women and children embraced Miss Hansberry with tears and kisses, paying tribute through her to Robeson and the Negro people of the United States, with whom they feel brothers in U. S. imperialist oppression."

AT the conference itself, the other delegates made it clear to those from the United States that their people must have peace—to win national freedom from U. S. control.

In the name of "Point 4" and "defense against Communist aggression," they explained, vast U. S. military bases and military highways have been built throughout South America by the U. S. government. These military forces,

(Continued on Page 4)

'Red Dust' Tells the Stories of Communist Leaders of People's China

RED DUST: Autobiographies of Chinese Communists. By Nym Wales. Stanford University Press, Stanford, Cal. \$5.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

"Red Dust" is the rather meaningless title given a very interesting and valuable book by Nym Wales.

Back in 1937, when few Americans outside the left knew of the Chinese people's movement led by Mao Tse-tung, Miss Wales interviewed 24 Chinese Communists.

They told her, in statements which are models of candor, simplicity and modesty, the stories of their lives; the reasons why they had become Communists, and some of the important political struggles in which they had participated.

This is the book which has been published now, 15 years later. Many of the 24 are now, as then, leaders of the Chinese Communist Party. In addition, many are leaders in the Government of People's China.

There were Americans who, even in 1937, were confident that the Chinese Communists, selflessly devoted to the people's cause and working for the unity of the nation against Japanese imperialist aggression would inevitably supersede the corrupt, oppressive Kuomintang as the leading force in China.

For the millions of Americans who have been deliberately misled about the nature of the Chinese people's anti-imperialist revolution and who, ever since People's China took over, have been deluged with nonsense about "Kremlin conspiracy," these 24 autobiographical sketches could provide an eye-opening introduction to the real truth about China.

"My parents sold me as a child," one such story begins. "I don't even know what price I brought. I never knew either of my parents, but they were poor peasants. I was bought by a rich landlord, who was also a salt merchant and a government official in the Ch'ing dynasty. . . . He used to beat me, pull my hair, push my head against the wall—and others in the family did the same to relieve their feelings. I supposed they had bought me to be a whipping boy."

Another tells of a jail term in the British settlement in Shanghai. Describing the jail as the biggest in the world, bigger "even than Sing Sing," the writer transmits to the reader all the bitter resentment of the Chinese people against the arrogant imperialists who had carved out principalities for themselves in China and then proceeded to treat the Chinese as dirt beneath their feet.

Railroad workers, teachers, actors, men and women of the Liberation Army—a veritable cross-section of the Chinese people is represented in the 24 life stories contained in "Red Dust."

Kang Ken, a woman fighter in the Liberation Army, writes: "My mother had a girl-child every year. Six of the seven of us were given away at birth to other families because my father was a poor fisherman and could hardly provide for his three sons, much less for unwanted daughters. We were not even sold—we were given away to become servants, farmhands, and kitchen slaves."

Any honest American reading this book in the third year of the establishment of People's China can see clearly from the stories of these 24 Chinese men and women that it was only a matter of time before the 600 million Chinese people would, under Communist leadership, sweep away the feudal rule of the landlords, the corruption of the Kuomintang and the overlords of foreign capitalists.

In the introduction to "Red

Dust," Robert Carver North, triumphantly announces that these autobiographies expose the myth that the Chinese Communists were merely "agrarian reformers." But, as the whole literature of the Chinese Communist movement proves, and as even the limited testimony of these 24 sketches demonstrates, the Chinese Communists never hid their aims, whether immediate or long-range, from the Chinese masses or the world.

What then is the purpose of the legend, invented by the McCarthyite witchhunters and echoed in Big Business and Social Democratic quarters, that the liberation movement in China succeeded because Mao Tse-tung "trickily" falsified his aims?

It is done in order to perpetuate the Big Lie that the national and anti-imperialist revolutions sweeping the colonial and semi-colonial

world are products of "Kremlin conspiracy." It is done to embellish the lie on which the Smith Act prosecutions of the American Communist leaders are based.

Sacrifice, devotion, singleness of purpose—these are the qualities which shine forth from the simply-told stories in "Red Dust." They are the qualities of patriots, of Communists. They expose for the ugly mockery of truth they are, all the slanders invented by our pro-war propagandists against the Chinese people and their leaders.

They demonstrate, for any decent American, the crime, and the folly, of any war against the people of China.

For, if "Red Dust" has any message to the American people, it is that it is the people of China—not a handful of alleged conspirators—who have for the first time in their history taken possession of their land and their government.

Ted Tinsley Says

The Democratic Lunch

IN BONN, GERMANY, the American High Commission operates a penthouse cafeteria. To this cafeteria come generals and diplomats, secretaries and German workers, all lining up with trays for their food, and looking for empty tables. As a result, a general may find himself having lunch with a chauffeur, a diplomat with a garage mechanic.

The New York Times devoted a story to this cafeteria. No doubt this cafeteria is a great achievement. In fact, this is the most fundamental step the occupation authorities have taken in the democratization of Western Germany.

That is why the Times takes a look at the cafeteria, and cries happily, "It's democracy at work!" Heinrich Farch, a maintenance man on the High Commissioner's staff, uses the cafeteria regularly. One night he came home to his wife, Erna, all excited. "Erna, liebchen," he whispered "today I sat at the same table for lunch with High Commissioner McCloy!"

"Our grandchildren will be proud," muttered Erna.

"You don't believe me!" said Heinrich. "But it's true! I ate with the High Commissioner." A tear welled up in the eye of Heinrich Farch. "Erna, liebchen," he murmured, "this is democracy at work!"

Erna put the soup plates on the tables. "What did you have for lunch, Heinrich?" she asked.

"A cheese sandwich, Erna, and a glass of beer."

"And what did the High Commissioner have?"

"Onion soup with croutons; filet mignon, asparagus with hollandaise sauce, potatoes au gratin, Greek salad, white wine, baked Alaska, demi-tasse, and Napoleon 22."

"How was the cheese sandwich?"

Heinrich shrugged. "A cheese sandwich is a cheese sandwich," he said. "But I ate it with the High Commissioner."

"Heinrich," said Erna. "The farmers have no land to farm."

Heinrich agreed. "We have more than a half a million out of work."

Heinrich agreed. "The Nazi generals are back at their old jobs."

Heinrich agreed. "Is this democracy at work?" asked Erna.

"You pick on the little things," complained Heinrich. "I ate at the same table with the High Commissioner!"

"You mean it's democracy because the High Commissioner can afford to eat where the worker can't?"

"It's democracy at work."

"Look," said Erna, "in America any industrialist can eat in Stewart's cafeteria. But no worker can eat at the Ritz."

"So?" asked Heinrich.

"So," said Erna, "when the workers can afford to eat where the industrialists eat, we'll start talking about democracy at work."

"This is a radical way of looking at things," said Heinrich.

Erna shrugged. "Heinrich," she said, "you know those half million people out of work here in West Germany? Most of them eat one meal a day. Sometimes they eat at the same time as the High Commissioner."

"Democracy at work!" cried Heinrich.

"Yes," said Erna, "but what about the two meals they don't eat?"

Heinrich was too busy with the soup to answer.

"Heinrich," continued Erna, "it's not sitting at the same table together with capitalists that brings democracy. It's owning the same means of production together—without capitalists."

Peace Festival May 28 to Hear Hayim's 'Mothers' Peace Cantata'

From the rich experience gained by her participation in the French people's movement, Ranya Hayim, young American composer, has fashioned her cantata, "Mothers' Peace Cantata," to be performed at the Peace Festival, Wednesday, May 28, at St. Nicholas Arena, 66 St. and Columbus. The full evening's cultural program will include songs, dances and music from peoples active in the world peace movement.

Miss Hayim, in her early twenties, entered the peace movement while studying music in Paris. She belonged to the Federation Populaire de Musique. The original title for the music was "War-

mongers Beware" and it is based on the people's aspirations for peace.

The cantata's soloist will be Miss Nadyne Brewer, accompanied by four choral groups.

The entire program will be highlighted by the people's yearning for peace and their desire for a five power pact.

The Peace Festival is sponsored by the New York Peace Institute and the American Peace Crusade. Tickets are \$1.20 and \$1.80 with some at \$2.40. They are obtainable at the APC headquarters, 125 W. 72 St., Peace Institute, 111 W. 42 St., the Bookfair and Jefferson Bookshop.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

That Postponement, Other Items . . .

WAS IT STUPIDITY OR CUPIDITY that made Giant owner Horace Stoneham call off Sunday's doubleheader with Pittsburgh at 9 a.m.? Long before the scheduled 2 p.m. game time the sun was shining bright and warm on the deserted Polo Grounds.

Financial factors to the side for a moment (WHAT! there is no doubt the "rainout" hurt the Giants in the pennant race. Here were the feeble, reeling Pirates, won 5, lost 25, Ralph Kiner out of the lineup, and Maglie and Jansen, the two Giant aces, ready to go. It sure looked like meat on the table and two games in the won column.

When they play those two games again the Pirates may be tougher, at least they can't be weaker. Kiner may be back and hitting, the Giant pitchers, in the midst of doubleheaders, may be tired, the Giant team may be generally weaker since Willie Mays will probably be gone.

There is no question about what the Giant players would say to the postponement.

Didn't Stoneham know all these things? Don't magnates, though very willing to let a passing cloud before a weekday game create an ersatz doubleheader (as the Giants did this very week on Thursday and Friday), wait till the last possible moment rather than lose a precious Sunday, and often play on Sunday in miserable weather?

Perhaps the two rained out games can be slipped into the later schedule against a more attractive Pittsburgh team as night games or can build up a doubleheader to the extent where they may bring in more dough at the box office than would have come in Sunday.

This seems a remote possibility, however. The home Sundays are few and taken up. A certain number of customers were guaranteed Sunday to see the surging Giants even against Pittsburgh. Good will aplenty was lost as thousands of people came to the Polo Grounds only to blink through the sunshine in amazement at the "Games Postponed" sign. The Dodgers, in the same city, same day, played their game, won, and took over first place from the idle Giants.

So no matter why Stoneham called it off the answer would seem to be stupidity. The only question is whether it was a very stupid attempt to be smart and make more money with the same games later—or just a petulant 9 a.m. whim making clear to all and sundry that the man can do what he wants with his ballyard.

ABOUT THE PIRATES and a question in many people's mind. Branch Rickey does intend to bring up Negro players. He has already scouted and placed several young Negro prospects on the farm team. He would happily buy either Jim Fendleton or Junior Gilliam from Brooklyn's Montreal farm team if Brooklyn would sell.

It is not possible now to decide to end a juncrow policy and the next day bring a ready made Negro big leaguer onto a team . . . any more than one could offhand find a finished big leaguer of any other national derivation. The Pittsburgh team, one of the most pathetic the majors has seen at this stage of a season, is paying the price of the juncrow policies of the previous owners, who include Democratic Party national chairman Frank McKinney.

It should be said that three of the youngsters now wearing big league suits with the Pirates, Del Greco, Bartirome and Kline, all look like really good prospects for the future who would be vastly benefited by high minor league experience. As of now they are simply not ready for big league competition.

JOE HATTEN, in with the Cubs, answered the question "Do you miss Brooklyn?" as follows: "Well, I wouldn't want to sound as if I had no pleasant memories of Ebbets Field and Brooklyn, but my answer to the question would be no. No more. In this game you just can't go and remember every place you've been. You got to adjust and pay attention to doing your best where you are now."

Caught the first game of the Cub-Giant doubleheader Friday at the Polo Grounds. There were two exceptional fielding plays. One made by Eddie Miksis, now holding down shortstop for the Cubs and possibly as good a fielding infielder as you'll find in the game. With Don Mueller on third and one out, Miksis went to his left for a ground ball through the box, came up with it and made an off-balance throw home—while going past second base, which came in ankle high to the plate in time for the tag.

The other play was just another in the steady series of wonderful plays turned in by the Giants' Willie Mays. They are regarded as almost "routine" by Giant writers, and are not even specially written up any more, but the Chicago scribes gasped. This was a long blazing line drive by Cub Hal Jeffcoat splitting the space between Mays in center and Mueller in right. Willie cut it off at top speed well back in right center and without apparently stopping to aim fired a hard once bounce throw to second in time to cut down Jeffcoat, one of the league's fastest runners. No other big league outfielder could have duplicated this play by 20-year-old Willie.

IT MAY HAVE taken the series of injuries to Yankee first basemen, necessitating the bringing in of Irv Noren from the outfield, to force Casey Stengel to use Bob Cerv and give him a chance to untrack. He blasted a couple to win the second game with the Browns Sunday and would seem like the kind of hitter the Yanks are going to have to go with if they're to have a chance. . . .

Speaking of chances, Charley Dressen didn't seem to give Cal Abrams much of a whiff. Cal started one game in place of the badly slumping Furillo, walked twice, had only one official at bat in a Dodger victory, and the next day was back on the bench for Dick Williams, who has no such minor league hitting background as Abrams. . . . Scoring has gotten much too easy on hits and errors. A routine boot by Al Dark on Friday was called a "hit," to the amused jeers of the fans. . . . Lou Boudreau has benched his rookie keystoneers Pearsall and Lepcio for a while at least. They were costing games through their inexperience at the vital keystone spot. . . . Rogers Hornsby will probably wind up with outfielders Schmees and Dyck on first and third to get more punch in the infield. Delsing, Rivera and Nieman will settle into the every day outfield, and not a bad one either. Satch Paige in still another perfect game-saving stint, this one three hitless innings against the Braves, with four strikeouts, to win 2-1.

NEW ISRAEL
STANLEY

Newark Mayor Forced to Pledge He Will Name Negroes for Office

NEWARK, May 19.—Powerful demands for appointment of a Negro judge in Newark won pledges from Mayor Villani for naming Negroes to other important posts. At the Newark City Commission meeting Wednesday morning, Villani pledged "to give our Negro citizens a higher standard of representation in the city government."

The Mayor offered two proposals—one for the appointment of a deputy court clerk who would sit as an acting judge in the absence of the appointed magistrate plus a Negro as a secretary in his cabinet. The second proposal was to name a Negro attorney as an assistant corporation counsel in the Law Department.

The Mayor alibied his failure to name a Negro judge by his professed desire not to antagonize the Jewish and Italian population who are represented on the bench.

In the past week the commissioners were visited by powerful delegations representing various organizations. One delegation including William Rix, Packinghouse Workers Union; Arthur Chapin, CIO; George Robinson, National Urban League; Arnold McGhee, Negro Labor Council. Other delegations included William Wallace of UE District 4; Louis Morose, and Mary Adams Taylor of Civil Rights Congress; Mrs. Katherine Van Orden, Anita Vagoda, Ruth Bloom, Martha Kennerley and Gerta Chamberlin. Meeting, open to the public at a subscription price of \$1, is sponsored by Jewish Life, an English language cultural journal.

LAST WEEK-END the Progressive Party distributed thousands of leaflets with the heading "We Want a Negro Judge, Mr. Mayor, No Deals." The leaflet de-

clared: "The Negro people will no longer be satisfied with crumbs from the table called patronage," and urged a mass turnout at the City Commission meeting. The reference in the leaflet was to the intended appointment of a Negro clerk in Mayor Villani's office. In a public statement, Mrs. Jessie Scott Campbell, Progressive Party leader, condemned this as a "mere sop" and no answer to the demand for the appointment of a Negro judge.

Canvassers with Progressive Party petitions demanding the appointment of a Negro judge quickly piled up more than 1,000 signatures over the week-end. They reported practically universal response. Particularly impressive was the approving support won in white communities.

British to Fire Missing Diplomats

LONDON, May 19.—The British foreign office moved today to oust Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, the two diplomats who have been missing for nearly a year.

Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons that "routine disciplinary measures for the termination of their employment" were being taken.

The two diplomats were last seen May 28 of last year when they disembarked from an English channel steamer at St. Malo, France.

PACKINGHOUSE CIO DEFENDS RIGHTS OF MEXICAN WORKERS

CHICAGO. — Two resolutions adopted at the recent District No. 1 convention of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers gave impetus to the struggle developing within the trade union movement to defend the right of Mexican workers, the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born said.

One demand that U. S. Immigration Authorities drop their unwarranted attempt to deport Refugio R. Martinez, charter member and former field representative of the packing union. It charged that "the continuous

hounding of Brother Martinez by Immigration Department officials has seriously undermined his health to the point where he recently suffered a paralytic stroke."

"The real reason for the action taken against him is an attempt to punish . . . (him) . . . for his active union-building. The whole deportation drive is to intimidate foreign born workers as in keeping with the witchhunt now going on throughout American life," declared the convention, representing 20,000 packinghouse workers in the Chicago areas.

Last Deportation Order Issued to Anna Ganley

DETROIT.—Anna Ganley, veteran fighter for labor's rights, has been informed by the U. S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, that she must leave the United States within six months.

"You are informed that final order of deportation has been issued in your case and that your appeal from such order has been dismissed by the Board of Immigration Appeals," wrote Ralph H. Holton, acting District director.

"In accordance with the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (McCarran Act) it is necessary that this Service serve you with notice directing you to depart from the United States within six months and or to make timely application for travel documents necessary to your departure."

This order would separate Mrs. Ganley from her American-born husband, Nat, and 14-year-old daughter, Patty.

She was brought to Canada from Russia at the age of eight for 27 years.

Canada Soldiers Attack Germans in British Zone

HANNOVER, Germany, May 19.—About 200 Canadian soldiers were reported today to have attacked German civilians and injuries were sustained on both sides. German officials, in this British zone, charged the Canadians lashed at German police with leather belts after a riot was called.

A Canadian Army spokesman declared the fight began when Canadian soldiers got drunk.

Hike Speedup at Fisher Body

GRAND RAPIDS.—Speedup is beginning to run riot in the Fisher plant here. Similar conditions caused Lansing Fisher workers, members of Local 602, to vote 93 percent for a strike last month.

In the Grand Rapids plant, according to the UAW Local 230 reporter, production on one job was raised from 400 to 425 an hour; on another from 485 to 500 with similar hikes in production rates imposed through many of the big press lines and other departments.

Management's excuse is that the slowest operation was speeded through installation of automatic devices to collect trim scrap. However the automatic shedding of trim scrap does not necessarily speed up a trim die operation, and furthermore management has pinned speedup on many categories not even affected in any way by this operation.



What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan
CELEBRATE "4 Years Israel," Wed. May 21st, 8 p.m. Riverside Plaza Hotel, 73 St. and Broadway. Hear Rabbi Feilshin, Viola Brothers Shores, Alex Jones, and Dora Rich. Musical Program, Bob DeCormier, Hesh Bernardi. Subscription 35c. Midtown Club of the Emma Lazarus Federation.

Queens
TOMORROW NIGHT IN QUEENS—Cyril Grass, Forest Hills H.S. Teacher and recent witchhunt victim will speak on "What Is Happening in Our Schools" Wednesday evening, May 21 at Duo-Art Academy, 107-50 Queens Blvd., Forest Hills, L. I. Aup.: Forest Hills ALP-Ind. subway to Continental Ave. Contribution 75c.

Coming
A MOST CORDIAL invitation to our friends and members to hear and greet Betty Gannett at our forum on "Racist Theories"—Friday, May 22—7:45 p.m. Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70th St. Entertainment. Donation 35c. Manhattan Labor Youth League.
A CHANCE of a Lifetime to hear and greet Betty Gannett at our forum on "Racist Theories"—Friday, May 23—7:45 p.m. Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70th St. Entertainment. Donation 35c. Manhattan Labor Youth League.

HARLEM'S SCHOOL FOR FREEDOM The Frederick Douglass Educational Center

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Register and Attend Classes All This Week

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NEGRO PEOPLE AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT
Jesse Gray—7 to 8:30 p.m.
INTRODUCTION AL MARXISMO
Mercedes Arroyo—8:30 to 10 p.m.
CONVERSATIONAL SPANISH FOR PROGRESSIVES I
7 to 8:30 p.m.

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A LUNCHEON . . . in a Chinese Restaurant

in honor of
Si Gerson's Mother Helen and his Wife Sophie
Wednesday Afternoon, May 21, at 1 o'clock
at 2149 — 86th Street, Brooklyn
Subscription: \$1.25 Proceeds: To Repeal the Smith Act

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3 Full Days — \$25
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CRC NIGHT
at
ALICE CHILDRESS'S
Great Dramatic Review
"GOLD THROUGH THE TREES"
Tuesday, May 20, 8:30 pm
CLUB BARON
Lenox Ave. at 132 St.
For information call OR 9-1657

WILLIE MCGEE
Victim of Genocide,
May 8, 1951
HONOR HIS MEMORY
and his
HEROIC WIDOW
at the
CITY-WIDE RALLY TO
FIGHT GENOCIDE
MRS. ROSALEE MCGEE
WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
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and
The Five-Year McGee Fight
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Tuesday, May 27
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RALLY FOR DEFENSE OF FREE SPEECH!
Adm. \$1, incl. tax
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Room 604, 401 Broadway, New York 13 — CO 7-4936

8 P. M.

MAY

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

COME AND HEAR

- Dean George A. Parker
- Dr. Harry F. Ward
- Father Chas. W. Campbell
- Mary Van Kleeck
- Albert Pezzati
- Clifford T. McAvoy
- Rev. H. S. Williamson
- Dr. Edw. Barsky

SPEAK OUT
In behalf of the 16 Americans—victims of the Smith Act—on trial at Foley Square

Robeson Sings Across Border to 4,500 Canadians

DOUGLAS, B. C., May 19.—Barred by the U. S. government from leaving the U. S., Paul Robeson yesterday sang and spoke across the border to a crowd of

4,500 eagerly listening Canadians. After U. S. immigration authorities prevented Robeson from leaving this country, he stood on a platform at the International Peace

Arch in the International Territory. Loudspeakers carried his voice to Americans, who stayed on their side of the platform, and to Canadians who remained on

the northern side. Robeson sang in English, Russian and Chinese and made a speech after being introduced by Harvey Murphy, president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in Western Can-

ada. The union had tried to get Robeson to appear in Vancouver, B. C., to sing before its convention earlier this year. But U. S. authorities turned him back at the border.

Gov't Puts Document Of 1920 in Evidence At Smith Act Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

"Prejudicial, inflammatory and improper"—that's how defense counsel described documentary evidence which Judge Edward J. Dimock permitted the prosecution to read to the jury yesterday in the Smith Act trial of the 16 New York Communists.

Defense attorneys made strong objections to Judge Dimock over introduction by assistant prosecutor David Marks of an excerpt from the 1920 program of the Communist International as "proof" of a Communist conspiracy in 1945-1951. They said the 32-year-old document, setting forth a program for 1920, could in no way describe the program advocated by the defendants on trial today.

SECOND STOOLIE

The document was introduced after it was identified by the second government witness, John Lautner, who said it was used in a Communist Party school in 1930.

A statement issued yesterday by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, 401 Broadway, pointed out that Lautner admitted in the California Smith Act trial that he "received \$20 per day from the FBI and \$25 per day from the Justice Department as 'consultant'."

"When the government is forced to resort to repudiated and discredited paid informers like Budenz and Lautner as 'witnesses,' it exposes the utter barrenness of its case against the 16 Smith Act

victims," the statement said.

Lautner's appearance at the Foley Square trial was his fourth public appearance as a paid anti-labor informer since he was exposed in January, 1950, as an FBI stool-pigeon and expelled from the Communist Party.

Before coming to Foley Square he appeared as a government witness in the Subversive Activities Control Board hearing in Washington and in the Smith Act trials in Los Angeles and Baltimore.

Lautner began his testimony yesterday by "remembering" his alleged attendance at a Communist Party training school in Union Square in the "spring of 1930," where he said he received instructions in the Hungarian language.

He pointed to defendant Louis Weinstock, former president of AFL Painters District Council 9, as an instructor in the school. He identified a copy of the 1920 program of the Communist International and said it was a textbook used by the defendants.

The pamphlet which he "identified," however, was an English version. The version he said he used was written in Hungarian. Marks offered passages of the

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XXIX, No. 101
(8 Pages)

New York, Tuesday, May 20, 1952
Price 10 Cents

1,000 Tenants Force City to Reject Bid for Stuyvesant Rent Hike

By MICHAEL SINGER

One thousand Stuyvesant Town families yesterday won a major victory over Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., their landlord, in a grim showdown battle at City Hall against an imminent \$7.87 per room monthly rent gouge. When after nearly four hours of tense,

dramatic argument, including a 90-minute behind-closed-door session of the Board of Estimate, they heard the decision—a 15-to-1 vote against Metropolitan's rent demand—thunderous cheers swept the building.

The tenant reaction to the Board decision which up to 10:30 that morning had been weighted in favor of a "compromise" \$2.55 per room rent rise plan, reflected the tensions piled up in 17 long months of struggle against the giant insurance trust. Women sobbed openly, tenants hugged and kissed each other, spokesmen

for Stuyvesant Town's 8,755 families were jubilantly mobbed; even the scores of children—well aware of the stakes involved—squealed with joy.

Another Stuyvesant Town demonstration will take place today in the City Council when a bill by Councilman Robert Weisberger to freeze rentals at the project is introduced. The measure has been co-sponsored by Councilwoman Miss Bertha Schwartz of the Bronx, Eric Treulich of Queens, Jack Kranis of Brooklyn, and Frederick Schick of Richmond.

TO GO TO COURT

C. Frank Reaves, Metropolitan counsel, in demanding that the Board act on the company's rent boost, made clear that the monopoly intends to swiftly challenge the board's vote in the courts. Metropolitan will claim that the city has violated its contract with it which gives the trust the right to a 6 percent return on its cost of construction investment and "rent adjustments" to get it. He contended that Metropolitan was only getting 4½ percent return on a \$112,000,000 investment.

Reaves' argument was ripped wide open by Glenn C. Fowler, chairman of the Stuyvesant Town Joint Tenants' Organization Committee.

His demands for a "complete" city investigation of the construc-

tion bids and the role of the contractor, Starrett Bros. & Ekin, which is now being probed by the State Insurance Department for alleged irregularities in connection with other project constructions, appeared to have strong influence with the Board. "We want to know why the \$60 million which Stuyvesant Town was supposed to cost—and on which Metropolitan would have been entitled to only \$14 a room per month in rentals—became \$112 million by the time the project was completed," Fowler asked of the Board.

It was on the basis of this \$112-million cost that Metropolitan sought a rent boost from an average \$17 per room to \$24.87.

Fowler was interrupted by loud applause repeatedly as he demanded "legislative respite" from continued rent gouge demands, reformation of the existing "scandalous" contract between the city and Metropolitan which gives the trust carte blanche to squeeze 6 percent returns despite a 4 percent restriction for other developments under the State laws, and support of the Weisberger bill in the City Council.

WARNS ON HIKE

Built to house middle-income families, the project would, if the rent boost was granted, become a high-rent luxury development,

(Continued on Page 6)

NEW JERSEY 'WORKER' SUPPORTERS ACHIEVE GOAL IN FUND CAMPAIGN

New Jersey supporters of the Daily Worker came through with \$2,500 yesterday, to complete the goal of \$4,000 they had set for themselves in the Daily Worker's \$100,000 fund campaign. They thus joined readers in Massachusetts and Eastern Pennsylvania as 100 percenters in this drive.

Group contributions came through also from Pittsburgh, West Virginia, Indiana and Connecticut, while there were individual contributions from many places to bring the fund to about the \$65,000 mark.

The Indianans sent along \$59 to bring their total thus far to \$207. They're shooting for \$700 and expressed confidence they

would get there.

From West Virginia came \$50 with a note which said that "local readers and friends feel that, even though we are getting a late start, we should get in our licks for the paper for peace and socialism." Knowing the continuing need for funds, the letter declared, "We are pledging to contribute \$150 by June 15."

The Pittsburgh contribution of \$100 likewise promised to keep going until the original pledge of \$550 was reached.

There were two \$25 contributions from Connecticut, one from New Haven and one from Falls Village, bringing the total from that state to \$1,867.75 out of a

goal of \$2,000. Connecticut readers were way up front early in the campaign, and were threatening to run away with the third Worker campaign in a row. But they got bogged won at the \$1,800 mark, and have now been passed by three states.

New Yorkers have not yet hit the \$50,000 mark out of their goal of \$70,000. Ohians have come up with a little more than \$100 out of a goal of \$2,000. We have still to hear from Illinois, Michigan, Maryland, Minnesota.

Individual contributions yesterday came from a small town in North Carolina, another in Ohio, Dane County in Wisconsin, and some from New York.

Flame-Throwing Tanks Threaten Koje POWs

Koje island, Korea, bristled with military activity aimed at further intimidating the Korean and Chinese prisoners of war yesterday, according to press association dispatches from Koje. The activities coincided with delivery to Gen. Mark W. Clark in Tokyo of a secret report of a Koje Island investigation.

U.S. paratroopers chanting "Airborne! Airborne!" in impressive cadence double-time past the prisoners in a major show of force.

Flame-throwing tanks rumbled up to the top of a ridge dominating the two valleys in which POW compounds are located, while the paratroopers, veterans of two battle

jumps in North Korea, ringed the enclosures with a third row of barbed wire.

Gen. Haydon Boatner, U.S. commandant, complained: "Everybody

that can write is writing me a letter which is answered with a form letter of acknowledgment—they are just trying to harass me... to get me mad."

UPSTATE UNIONISTS CALL PARLEY ON WAGE FREEZE

SYRACUSE, N.Y., May 18.—An upstate New York conference of skilled craftsmen has been called for Sunday in this city to initiate a joint fight against the wage freeze. Sponsors of the conference are a group of workers from 41 plants in upstate cities. They are members of AFL, CIO and independent unions.

Addressed to tool and diemakers and skilled building trades craftsmen, the conference call charged that "the employers have hidden behind the skirts of government. They say that the Wage Stabilization Board won't permit wage increases."

"We are calling upon all skilled craftsmen in our area," the call went on, "regardless of union affiliation or non-affiliation, to a conference in Syracuse, N. Y. on Sunday, May 25, for the purpose of discussing and planning a common fight on a common problem that we share in common in all plants—ending the employer-created freeze on skilled craft rates."

Pointing out that the WSB had rejected skilled pay raises even though the WSB panel had recommended a raise, the call warned that "the employers are united in a single purpose—to freeze the rates of skilled workers."

THOUGHT-CONTROL AND TYRANNY BY PASSPORT —See Page 5

A-BOMB CAN'T BRING PEACE, TORONTO CARDINAL WARNS

TORONTO, May 19.—In a column written on the latest atomic bomb explosion in the United States, James Cardinal McGuigan of Toronto wrote recently:

"We are plagued today with the fear that a world at peace is an impossibility. We know that the majority of men want peace; nevertheless we seem powerless to do anything about it. Moreover, we are at least vaguely aware of the fact that weapons of war will not bring about peace among men."

Cardinal McGuigan's article headed: "Wars Begin in the Mind—Peace Must Start There," appeared in the Toronto Telegram.

The task today, he continued, "is not to build a world on some illusory basis where the weapons of war will be stockpiled and no further developments made in their war-like efficiency. Rather we all need a regrouping in the simple and radical principle of human relations and conduct on the basis of what man is and what he was created for."

Cardinal McGuigan used the idea of communism, originated 100 years ago by Karl Marx, to illustrate the power of an idea. He left no doubt about his strong opposition to Communist philosophy, but said that an atomic bomb "may obliterate lives but it is powerless to destroy ideas."

PARIS, May 19.—The French prelate, Msgr. Anceel, Auxiliary Bishop to Cardinal Gerlier, Arch-

bishop to Lyons, whose earlier declaration characterized preventive wars as a "sin and a crime," has elaborated his views in l'Essor, organ of the diocese.

Msgr. Anceel declared: "There is a duty which obliges the whole world and which will not allow of any delay, any postponement, and hesitation, any evasion: that of doing everything possible to proscribe and ban once and for all war of aggression as a legitimate solution for international controversies and as a means of realizing national aspirations."

"It is right to protest the shadow of the atomic bomb. The first protest after Hiroshima came from the Vatican. But war, even without the atomic bomb, is too horrible to

be ever justifiable.

"Let us not forget that the U.S.S.R. alone lost 17,000,000 men in the last war! And she has never been bombed with atomic weapons."

"No pretext, no exception. Every offensive war is a crime."

LONDON, May 14.—The U. S. napalm bombs (jellied gasoline) used in Korea should be outlawed, the Archbishop of York, Dr. Cyril Carkett said in a pastoral letter. "It is a weapon which inflicts terrible and indiscriminate loss and suffering," he said, adding that napalm bombs were second only to atomic bombs in inflicting agonizing suffering. Christians should demand the banning of all such weapons, he declared.

Peace Festival At St. Nicholas Arena, May 23

A Peace festival of song, dance and poems will be held on the evening of May 23 at the St. Nicholas Arena, 66th St. & Columbus Ave.

Lloyd Gough will read Pablo Neruda's prize-winning poem, "Let the Rainsplitter Awake." American Square and Israeli dances will be performed by the New York Dance Workshop.

Cina, dancer and teacher, will do native Indian dance, and Chai Li Chee will perform New China dances. Ukrainian folk dances will be done by the Dneipr dancers.

The "Mother Peace Cantata," composed by Rayna Hayin, will be sung by four choral groups with Miss Nadyne Brewer as soloist.

Beulah Richardson, prize-winning American poet, will read one of her stirring poems dedicated to peace, and Lorraine Hansberry, associate editor of Freedom, will bring a message from the Montevideo Intercontinental Peace Conference.

Tickets are available at the New York Peace Institute, 111 W. 42nd St., and the Brooklyn Peace Council, 186 Joralemon St.

Name 200 Union Delegates For Chicago Peace Parley

CHICAGO, May 19.—Powerful sections of the labor movement of the Chicago area have thrown their organized strength behind the Labor Peace Conference to be held May 25 at Packinghouse Labor Center.

Their action was based on the recognition that peace through an end to the Korean war is the key to getting results on the problems outlined in Conference Call—saving lives and limbs from war and in the shops, raising living standards, increasing employment, routing discrimination, halting union busting, knocking out the wage freeze and lifting the crushing arms tax burden from the backs of the Amer-

ican working people.

There will be more than 200 delegates from local unions. Most of them will be workers and stewards from the shops. There will be some union officers and board members.

A feature of the conference will be a skit written by a worker from a shop. Roy Stroud, chairman of

the Labor Peace Council said, "The time has come for a united labor movement to crush the forces dragging our country down the path to World War III."

Continuing, he declared, "Chicago has a great fighting labor tradition and I cannot think of a better way to prove worthy of that heritage than by being guided

by the wisdom of Frederick Douglass who said: 'Those who want social progress yet deprecate struggle are like a man who wants crops without ploughing ground.'"

Stroud expressed the opinion that "there is closer at hand than many people realize social progress through victory in the fight for peace."

Open Drive to Put PP on Md. Ballot

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Maryland's campaign to place the Progressive Party peace ticket of Vincent Hallinan for President and Mrs. Charlotte Bass for Vice-President on the state ballot was launched at an enthusiastic rally here at Biddle Hall. About 200 cheered the fighting words of Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, the presidential nominee's wife, who stressed peace as the central issue.

500 SUPERVISORS PENNED IN BY 2,800 DRUG STRIKERS

PEARL RIVER, N.Y., May 19.—More than 500 supervisory employees and thousands of test animals were penned in for the sixth day at the world's largest drug manufacturing plant here by 2,800 striking members of Local 143, AFL Chemical Workers Union.

Hundreds of pickets ringed the sprawling acres of factories of the Lederle Laboratories, manufacturing center of the anti-biotic, so-called wonder drugs, such as aureomycin. The area is shut so tight that the only way the supervisors are able to get food is by shutting planes and helicopters, which land at intervals within the plant area. The chiefs of the Lederle plant, owned by the American Cyanamid chemical trust, have thus far been afraid to use the plane service to bring strikebreakers in.

The Lederle workers, the overwhelming majority of whom were recruited from the villages and countryside of Rockland County, N. Y., and northern New Jersey, were forced to strike late Wednesday night by the refusal of the company to go beyond a six-cent-an-hour increase.

The company undoubtedly thought that its stubborn position would force the union to surrender, since almost all the workers have had no previous strike experience.

But, just as soon as the company broke off talks with the

union negotiators, the workers shut down the plant. From midnight Wednesday, all through the darkness of early Thursday morning, the number of workers outside the Lederle plant mounted until by sunrise there were several thousand massed there.

The workers forcibly resisted moves by the company to get its supervisors inside or outside the plant. Some cars were stoned. All of Rockland County's police were mobilized for attack on the strikers but were held in check by the disciplined strength of the workers.

The officials of Rockland County and the local daily newspaper are seeking to isolate the strikers from the rest of the community with anti-union propaganda.

The plant is shut so tight that the company was forced on Friday to set up a paymaster's office outside the area of the factories, where workers can go to collect the pay due them, without crossing picket lines.

Lederle Laboratories has a jim-crow policy which keeps Negro workers in cleaning or janitorial work in the factory and bars them from office work completely.

The company, in a strikebreaking move, has obtained a summons returnable Tuesday in Supreme Court in White Plains, N. Y., to force removal of the pickets and to institute suit for damages.

CIO Packing Union Asks Truman Denounce S. Africa Racist Policy

DENVER, May 19.—President Truman is due to get a letter from representatives of 200,000 U. S. workers asking him to denounce publicly "the race supremacy policies of the South African government." In a resolution adopted unanimously, the 600 delegates to the CIO Packinghouse Workers convention also asked U. S. delegates to the United Nations "to support the demands of the South African peoples for the right to present their case to the world court."

In urging President Truman and the U. S. delegates to the UN to take such action, the resolution, submitted by the convention's Anti-Discrimination Committee, stated that "the great hope for peace and freedom is the fulfillment of the UN Human Rights Declaration."

"The most shocking violations of this declaration," the resolution said, "has been the ruthless program of repression and segregation carried out by the Malan government of South Africa."

Chicagoan Tells How People Of Latin America Fight War

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—The story of Chicago's Estelle Schwartz and her journey with four other U. S. representatives to the recent Intercontinental American Peace Conference held "illegally" in Montevideo, Uruguay, is a thriller beside which the fiction of high-paid adventure writers pales to insignificance.

It is a story of heroism and villainy, of courage and oppression, of suffering and hope. Its heroes and heroines are the millions of those other Americans—south of our border—whose lives had been shrouded for Estelle, as for most other U. S. Americans, in a curtain of government censorship.

Miss Schwartz, a native Chicagoan, mother of a three-year-old son and a leader of the youth peace movement of this city, told us the story the other day, as she has told it tirelessly to fascinated audiences here since her return from South America one month ago.

"FROM the moment of our departure by plane from Miami," she said, "the ugly truth about U. S. domination of this whole hemisphere began to emerge for us—in the words of cautious fellow passengers, in the attitudes of native South Americans at the many airports where our plane stopped."

The first mention of this exploitation came from the lips of a young passenger sitting next to her on the plane, an Argentinean employed by an American airlines company. He talked about his admiration for Argentinean dictator Peron—and then remarked: "You Americans do not permit any other American nation to operate intercontinental airplanes."

Later, on her journey, the young Chicagoan discovered that the hatred of U. S. domination is so widespread through Argentina that, to win votes, fascist Peron had made his chief slogan: "Get

rid of the U. S. imperialists!" Many of those who voted for him were now asking: "Why haven't the U. S. companies been kicked out? Peron lied!"

TWO things were the same at every airport where they landed, across the thousands of miles they traveled.

"What we saw first, everywhere, were U. S. officers, many of them, often accompanied by families and luggage," related Miss Schwartz.

Then we saw the native people, standing apart, silent, poorly dressed, with worried and hostile expressions.

"Our little group of delegates got the same cold reception. Wherever we managed to explain our mission, the hostility melted. We were greeted warmly, and the questions tumbled out eagerly from everyone."

ON ORDERS of the U. S. government, the peace conference, originally scheduled for Rio de Janeiro, was refused a meeting place by Brazilian officials. Shifted to Chile, it was stopped there. Moved by its organizers to Montevideo, the Uruguayan government invoked an old law to stop it there. The law banned any meetings "in which a friendly foreign power is attacked."

"It is a lie that the conference attacked the people of the United States," declared Estelle Schwartz. "The people of Latin and South America know how great a difference exists between the millions in our country who want peace, and the few who plot wars and inflexible our government."

"They had only words of friendship for the people of the United States. But they had contempt for the U. S. presidents who have robbed them of their own resources for decades, and who now threaten to plunder Asia as well."

Montevideo, in spite of the ban. It met secretly in private homes—where the warning of approaching police squads once converted the meeting into a gay "party" with music and dancing. Delegates from some 12 countries got through—countless others were held up, by Argentina and other U. S.-run countries. Numerous U. S. delegates, like Paul Robeson, were denied passports.

But the desire of Uruguayans for peace could not be banned by their government—or suppressed by U. S. officials. While the conference proceeded in secret, more than a quarter of a million people of Montevideo demonstrated in a huge outdoor rally in the main square, chanting over and over: "Paz, Si, Guerra, No!"—"Peace, Yes, War, No!"

U. S. delegates, and those from other nations, addressed the rally, bringing the message that their people too demanded peace. Lorraine Hansberry, young Negro woman from New York City, presented Paul Robeson's message to the cheering throng. Miss Schwartz's eyes shone as she described it:

"The men, women and children embraced Miss Hansberry with tears and kisses, paying tribute through her to Robeson and the Negro people of the United States, with whom they feel brothers in U. S. imperialist oppression."

AT the conference itself, the other delegates made it clear to those from the United States that their people must have peace—to win national freedom from U. S. control.

In the name of "Point 4," and "defense against Communist aggression," they explained, vast U. S. military bases and military highways have been built throughout South America by the U. S. government. These military forces,

THE conference was held in

(Continued on Page 4)

TAFT ADMITS SOVIET UNION NEVER INTENDED WAR

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Sen. Robert A. Taft admitted last night that he did not believe the Soviet Union "ever intended" a military attack on Western Europe or they long since would have marched to the English channel.

Taft made the statement in a debate on foreign policy with Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) on an NBC television forum.

UE LOCAL TEACHES STUDENT OF SPEEDUP COSTLY LESSON

MT. CLEMENS, Mich., May 18 (FP).—It took a five-week strike but personnel director Donald Brondyke knows how that Ironrite, Inc., was the wrong place to try Ford Motor Co. speedup. Donald got his personnel training at Ford.

When United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers Local 932 demanded a better contract in March Donald invoked the Ford technic and suggested that the 30 minutes a day won by the union for rest and washup periods be devoted to more production. Or, said Don, keep your thirty minutes, but speed up production 7 percent. Don would then allow a 3 percent cost of living increase in the established scale.

The union said no and the 475 workers walked out March 18, kept the strike going at a fast clip for five weeks and won a brilliant victory.

Ironrite finally conceded a 10-

cent an hour flat increase, a number of additional increases in classification rates, three weeks vacation for 15 years service and—what is believed the first time in labor history 3½ weeks paid vacation for 25 years service.

And all this without any speedup or any other concession by the union.

When the strike started Ironrite vice-president Herman Sperlich and Richard Dabney were enjoy themselves in Hawaii. Dabney flew back and told Don that the company supported him 100 percent.

In the end, however, Dabney negotiated the company's surrender to the union.

2 Out of Every 1,000 Miners to Die in Accidents

PITTSBURGH, May 19.—Two out of every 1,000 miners will die this year in accidents, a U. S. Bureau of Mines scientist told a meeting of coal industry representatives here.

Dr. Irving Hartmann, chief of the bureau's mine experiment branch, said:

"Despite all our progress, two men out of 1,000 will be killed in mine accidents this year. . . . It still is a hazardous occupation."

Roof cave-ins, haulage accidents and explosions of gas and coal dust account for 80 percent of the casualties, he said. Fifty percent of these he attributed to roof cave-ins alone.

Strike Okayed At Big Ohio Jet Plane Plant

COLUMBUS, O., May 19.—Workers at the North American Aviation plant here today authorized a strike to enforce demands for higher wages, union officials announced.

No date was set for the strike at the plant which makes jet fighter planes, Elmer Adkins, president of Local 927, CIO United Auto Workers said in announcing that members had approved the strike. He said that the union could not go on strike until 30 days after a strike vote.

The vote was the first in North American plants in which employees seek to bring their wages in line with employees in the automobile industry making airplanes, Adkins said. Members of Local 887 in Los Angeles will vote today and Tuesday on whether to authorize a strike.

Adkins said that the vote was 11 to 1 to call a strike. About 10,000 persons are represented in the bargaining unit here and about 15,000 in the Los Angeles plants, he said.

The company makes jet-fighter planes here for the Navy and is using the building that the now-defunct Lustron Corp. used in manufacturing prefabricated houses.

2 Senators Call McGranery Unfit

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich.) and Sen. Arthur Watkins (R-Utah), members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, urged the Senate today to reject the nomination of James P. McGranery as Attorney General on the grounds that his "integrity, ability and veracity" are "most questionable."

In a minority report, the two Senators declared McGranery would do nothing to clean up corruption in government.

COMING TOMORROW

Text of the Communist Party's statement on the Smith-McCarran bill.

10,000 in Toronto Hear DuBois' Voice

TORONTO, May 19.—The voice of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Negro leader and scholar, was heard by 10,000 here at Maple Leaf Gardens, despite the efforts of Canadian immigration officials, the U. S. Department of State, and Canadian External Affairs Minister L. B. Pearson.

DuBois' voice came via the tape recorder over the Public Address system. There was a tense silence in the hall as DuBois told how he was held incommunicado at nearby Malton Airport by Canadian immigration officials on orders from Ottawa. It was the first personal account of how Dr. DuBois' right to speak for peace was violated in Canada.

"There was no question," Du-

Bois said, "which we did not answer, and there was no indication that our answers were not satisfactory. Twice during the interview a senior official left the room for consultations. Finally we asked for representation, but this was refused. Then we were questioned for nearly a half hour. Finally we were forced to board the plane we had arrived on at 1:30 p.m."

"All this is familiar to me," said DuBois in describing how he had been indicted as an "agent of a foreign state" for distributing the Stockholm Appeal and other activities for peace.

DuBois said he had come to Canada to tell Canadians that "we citizens in the United States are opposed to war" but Canadian immigration officials had deliberately distorted the matter of his entrance. "It shows that the warmongers will go to any lengths," in their efforts to silence the voice of peace, he declared.

A press release from the Conference told how flowers were handed in to Mrs. DuBois while she was held at Malton. She took them back to New York.

DuBois and his wife, the distinguished writer Shirley Graham DuBois, were both barred entry to Canada.

Hundreds of delegates at sessions of the peace conference sent letters of protest to Ottawa on the barring of the famous Negro scholar.

President C. S. Jackson, Canadian Director of UE, wired Immigration Minister Harris that the barring of DuBois was "unwarranted discrimination and violation of human rights."

Mrs. Sentner Appeals on Deportation

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Board of Immigration Appeals now has before it the appeal of Mrs. Antonio Sentner of St. Louis for reversal of the deportation order against her. Mrs. Sentner, 45, is the wife of William Sentner, international representative of the United Electrical Workers, independent. The deportation move against her, taken under the McCarran Act, is a punitive action by the government because of Sentner's labor activity.

Mrs. Sentner has been in the U. S. since she was eight. Born in Yugoslavia, her deportation would put her in the hands of Tito's fascist police.

Before a panel of three appeals board members, Sentner charged that there are "at least" 10,000 non-citizens in the St. Louis area alone who are in danger of deportation under the McCarran Act because; at one time or another, they belonged to organizations branded "subversive" by the Attorney General.

AFL Official Backs UPW For Barring List to Senate

CINCINNATI, May 19.—Refusal of a United Public Workers official to turn over his union's membership lists to a Senate committee was supported by President Hugo Ernst of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees. The AFL official said the action de-

termined to this rule. He said President Charles MacGowan of the AFL Boilermakers and President Daniel J. Tobin of the AFL Teamsters have both protested the U. S. Supreme Court decision upholding a \$750,000 damage suit brought by an employer against the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, led by Harry Bridges.

"Now comes another attack on an 'untouchable' to threaten the rest of us," Ernst said, referring to the citation for contempt issued against UPW president

Abram Flaxer for refusing to turn over the membership lists.

"All unions, not by any means the 'untouchable' ones alone, face problems today where to spread their rosters on the public record is tantamount to halting the organization of the unorganized."

The issue in the Flaxer case, he said, is whether unions have the right to hold their membership lists in privacy. "I think they do," Ernst concluded. "I hope others will join me in speaking out in defense of that right before it is too late."

AFL CHIEFS GIVE SUPPORT TO BALDANZI IN MOVES TO SPLIT CIO TEXTILE UNION

BOSTON, May 19.—William Green, president of the AFL now holding its executive council session here, announced today that the AFL will back George Baldanzi's splitting move in the CIO's textile union to "the last nickel." He announced that Baldanzi, who lost in his bid for control at the recent convention of the CIO Textile Workers Union (TWUA), was named organization director of the AFL United Textile Workers, and would concentrate on "unionizing" southern textile workers.

Green made the claim that locals with 55,000 textile workers

had already switched from the TWUA to the UTW and said he expects 100,000 more to split away by the end of the year. The UTW claims 90,000 members, the TWUA says it has 400,000. Green said all who leave the latter union will be "accorded" a warm and cordial reception.

Baldanzi who was at Green's side in the interview pictured his movement as a movement against Rieve's "dictatorship" and noted that the TWUA's head already fired some 25 of Baldanzi's supporters in the staff.

Baldanzi is reported starting at

Court Rulings On Lawyers Hit by Guild

The New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild announced yesterday it was sending each of the 27,000 lawyers in this City a memorandum dealing with the implications of the recent Supreme Court decision sustaining Judge Medina's summary contempt citation of the five lawyers in the Foley Square trial, and of Federal Judge Hincks' decision disbaring Harry Sacher and suspending Abraham J. Isserman for two years from practice in the Southern District of New York.

The memorandum focused attention upon Judge Medina's statement that he "would have overlooked or at most merely reprimanded counsel" except for his belief that the lawyers had entered into a conspiracy to obstruct justice and impair his health. The conspiracy charge, the Guild noted, was reversed by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals and Judge Hincks made a finding on the merits that the record failed to sustain the conspiracy charge.

Despite the elimination of the conspiracy charge, the Guild observed, the lawyers' "jail sentences have been affirmed, one of them has been ordered disbarred and another suspended for two years."

The Hincks decision, noted the memorandum, marked "a serious departure from the clearly-defined objective criteria heretofore established for disbarment," referring to "venality, corruption or act involving moral turpitude." Judge Hicks' opinion had expressly stated that Sacher's conduct was not "tainted by venality" and that moral turpitude was "wholly absent," but that his fault "stemmed from temperament which led to such excess of zeal in representing his clients that it obscured his recognition of responsibility as an officer of the Court." The Guild posed the question—"How is an advocate, on whom 'warm zeal' is enjoined by the Canons of Ethics, to know that his zeal has become excessive?"

The Guild stated that under the Supreme Court ruling, a judge may now act as accuser and judge and may punish an attorney, without notice, hearing or opportunity to defend, no matter how deeply the judge is personally involved in the conduct he passes upon and even though "there exists no overriding necessity to take summary action so as to prevent the trial from becoming aborted at the time he does so."

At TWUA-CIO headquarters in New York Green's claims were ridiculed. Referring to Baldanzi's intention to unionize the South, a spokesman said "if he had any ability to organize the South he certainly kept it a secret in this organization." Baldanzi had for years headed the TWUA's and the CIO's southern organizing drive

(Continued on Page 4)

Letters from Readers

Calls Truman A Strikebreaker

NEWARK, N.J.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I am a great grandmother and I have never belonged to a union, and still and all I know that President Truman is a strike-breaker.

When he was sworn in as President of the United States, in his address to the people Truman stated that he would follow President Roosevelt's footsteps. A few months later, in an address to Congress, he spoke on civil rights, and then came the Taft-Hartley law. He again promised if he was re-elected he would outlaw the Taft-Hartley law, and now there is his action in the steel strike. The workers are getting wise to him and Congress. Let's all vote Progressive.

—S.H.

Negro Stereotype in Lux Radio Theatre

NEW YORK
Editor, Daily Worker:

On May 12, Monday night, Lux Radio Theatre reached a new low in vicious stereotyped caricature and chauvinism. In a stupid horseracing story there was included a stereotype role of a Negro stable-worker called "Whitey," who "shoots dice," is "afraid to stay in a dark room," and talks with the Uncle Tom "Yassuh." (The film story was "Riding High.")

I recall that years ago this program attempted to broadcast good films. Today it has descended to the level of degradation and chauvinism of its imperialist American capitalist asters.

The Lux Radio Theatre, Mr. Keeley and the station should be deluged with mail.

—N. B.

Hadassah in New Orleans Hits Immigration Ban

NEW ORLEANS, May 19.—Passage of the McCarran-Walter immigration bill by the Senate would mean that "the security and freedom of every citizen, foreign-born and American-born alike, is greatly impaired," the American Affairs Committee, New Orleans chapter of Hadassah, warned here in a letter to the "Times-Picayune."

Mrs. Benjamin Bailkin, chairman of the group, said it was "greatly distressed to see that the Walter immigration bill was passed in the House." Citing the restrictive and oppressive provisions in "a bill that is chocking with discrimination and undemocratic principles," the Hadassah spokesman declared:

"The Senate has not yet passed this bill, but will vote on it in the very near future. We urge all citizens to help defeat this legislation now, while there is still a little time."



Daily Worker

Published daily, except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 50 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1940 at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Queens and Foreign)
3 mos. \$3.00 1 year \$10.00
Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.75 \$15.00
Daily Worker Only 4.00 12.00
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(Manhattan and Bronx)
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As We See It

by Rob F. Hall

Dulles' Speech Confirms Adm. Fechteler's 'Report'

exploitation, he said. "But 'the sterling area persists, tight and disruptive of trade as when we paid to change it.'"

Like Admiral Fechteler, Dulles plans for the inevitable war with the Soviet Union. He recognizes that the USSR will not attack the U.S., declaring, "Soviet Communists realize . . . that they can get further with ideas than with bombs." But he refuses to be reconciled to a world in which Soviet Communism and Wall Street imperialism exist side by side.

He defends his warmongering with highly moral phrases. "One-third of the human race is subject to the despotic terrorism of a new Dark Age. It is morally impossible to reconcile ourselves to that as a permanent condition, or to try to buy security for ourselves by some 'deal' which would confirm that servitude. We cannot settle for a 'containment' which contains 800 million captive souls."

Unlike Fechteler, he does not set a specific date, like 1960, for the American attack upon the Soviet Union. But the implications of his position is that this war is inescapable.

Dulles, whose law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell has long represented German industrialists and financiers involved in cartel arrangements with American and British trusts, was one of those prominent Americans who before Pearl Harbor devoted a lot of attention to discounting the menace of Hitlerite aggression. For seven years now he has held a discreet veil over that part of his past.

IN HIS Pittsburgh speech, the old apologist for Hitler reappeared briefly.

The "danger" today, he said, is "different from that which stemmed from the Kaiser and Hitler." "They threatened much that

is dear to us, but neither professed to seek an actual conquest of the United States," Dulles asserted.

This remarkable statement is extremely suggestive. It will be remembered that Hitler never professed to seek the actual conquest of either the United States, Britain, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg nor Norway. He did not even "profess" to seek an actual conquest of Czechoslovakia, or Poland or Yugoslavia.

He "professed" only the single intention of destroying together with his axis partners, the "seat of Communism," the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. That was why he labeled his war alliance the "Anti-Comintern."

But history showed very early that he coveted the lands and wealth of all his neighbors, not excluding those of Britain and France. Anti-communism was revealed as merely the slogan under which Hitler embarked upon world conquest.

One reason the Fechteler revelations have caused so much dismay in the State Department is that the document shows that the American government is following a policy similar to Hitler's. While U.S. representatives speak of uniting the "free world" for "defense against communism" they are steadily reaching out for control of the French and British colonies in North Africa, in the Near and Middle East, and in Southeast Asia.

The Dulles speech, although it is far more subtle than the cynical, open Fechteler report, exposes the fact that this is the real Wall Street program, to be carried out by either Republican or Democratic administrations. Dulles would have business men believe that he and the Republicans would execute it more efficiently and more cheaply than the Democrats.

HOW LATIN AMERICA FIGHTS AGAINST WAR

(Continued from Page 2)

expanding daily, stand guard over the U. S.-owned mines, factories and fields, in which whole families slave at starvation wages.

"The people of South America see no Russian soldiers on their land. The bosses who exploit them are Americans—not Soviet Russian—nor Chinese. Neither the workers, nor the middle class, nor even the army men of the South American countries regard Communism as the threat. They want freedom from the United States!"

ACTIVE in the work of the peace conference was Brazilian Brigadier General Sao Benevides, elected to the Secretariat at the close of its sessions. He was there to work for world peace in the interest of Brazil's national independence. He represented a prominent Military Club of Brazil.

What did the delegates mean when they spoke of national liberation? Miss Schwartz listed their aims, as they described them:

Free public schools. Today there is not one free public school anywhere in South America, they reported. Even government-sponsored schools charge fees—and only the children of the rich can attend.

An end to child labor. South American children labor in the U.S.-owned mines of Anaconda Copper, in the textile factories owned by U. S. interests.

Decent housing, adequate food and medical care. The workers of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, many of them visited in their homes by the U. S. dele-

gates, live in tar-paper shacks, without plumbing or flooring. Largest livestock breeders in the world, Argentinians labor for Armour's and Swift & Co., and can afford no meat. Their TB rate matches the highest in the world—leprosy in Paraguay dwarfs the figures on that practically extinct disease in other parts of the world.

"THEY are confident they can win these goals if U. S. war plans are checked," the Chicago delegate said. "They want people's governments, which will trade with the United States and all other nations in the commodities of peace, machinery, food, clothing and refrigerators."

Throughout South America, strong people's movements for national liberation are organizing the people to establish their own governments—movements in which the Communists play an honored role. "They are held in check by what amounts to U. S. armies of occupation," Miss Schwartz reported.

To suppress the people's movements, U.S.-manipulated governments have legalized the Communist Party and the peace movement as well. Yet their delegates proudly reported they had secured over eight million signatures on the appeal for a five-power pact of peace. They vowed at the

conference to "heighten and intensify" their signature campaign, even as they reported how peace leaders have been tortured, jailed, crippled for life, by local police acting on orders of their United States masters in the consulates and embassies throughout the Americas.

"WHAT will U. S. labor do in this fight for peace?" they asked our delegates. "Don't they realize that our low wages are a threat to their own living standards? Our bosses are their bosses, too. When we strike our slogan is: 'More money for bread, no more for war.' That must be the slogan of U. S. workers, too!"

This, and much more, is the thrilling story which Estelle Schwartz tells to all whom she can reach. She said: "I want to speak before many groups. Tell people to leave messages for me at the office of the American Peace Crusade, 166 West Washington St."

"We have a great responsibility to the people of Latin and South America," she adds. "At the Intercontinental Peace Conference in Montevideo they called us to our responsibility—politely, but sharply, they called us to the task of convincing our own government that we will not accept war as the solution to world problems. We must answer that call."

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR's Drew Pearson exclaims that the Koreans and Chinese have "nerve" to protest the alleged mistreatment of their men in U. S. prison camps, in view of the "gruesome" punishment meted out to Americans by the Japanese in World War II. This shows the white-supremacist chauvinism of Pearson.

He even writes of the "brutality of the Oriental." (Have you seen any "Asians" dropping napalm bombs on our children?) Pearson frogets that the fascists who did mistreat American POWs in Japan are Wall Street's "democratic" pals now. It is the democratic Korean and Chinese governments with which we are warring and which, incidentally, American POWs, in letters published by our papers, praise for their good treatment. Anyhow, Pearson winds up by saying that "a good part of the Asiatic world" believes the Korean and Chinese protests on the way the Pentagon treats POWs.

THE WORLD TELEGRAM headlines: "DPOW's District 65 Takes First Stand Against Communism—Proves Itself to Be Militant." A lot of 65'ers will be mindful of the fact that to the Telegram a union which fights for its members is "Red", and a union leadership which apes the witchhunt is suddenly "militant."

THE POST thrills to President Truman's 'fighting' speech to the ADA. "His stand on civil rights was forthright and memorable," says the Post, and there are a lot of would-be candidates around to rally people "behind the program that Mr. Truman outlined."

Truman "forthrightly" failed to pledge a fight to repeal the Smith, McCarran and Taft-Hartley Acts. For the American people, still waiting for the Truman administration and Democratic Party to carry out their civil rights pledges of 1948, the only thing "memorable" in Truman's speech is his reminder of this betrayal.

THE COMPASS' T. O. Thackeray says "It must be something of a shock to Dr. Lenz and Dr. Shuster that the drive to suppress radicals and Communists failed to stop short of being directed with equal force and effectiveness against them, despite their often-repeated anti-Communist views."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE's Walter Millis describes as a "brilliant stroke" the action of the Korean and Chinese POWs on Koje Island. He sees "visible success," also, in the "germ warfare" charges.

THE TIMES discusses Dr. Linus Pauling's inability to get a passport from the State Department, and declares that "the whole passport system needs looking into." This is a significant admission from the Times that the U. S. government has been acting in a totalitarian and illegal manner in arbitrarily taking away Americans' right to travel. The right of any American citizen to travel freely is too precious to be lightly denied," says the Times, adding that "even a man like Dr. Pauling, with his unorthodox" views (that means he has spoken up for peace) has his rights.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
Negroes Demand Representation: By Abner Berry

TYRANNY BY PASSPORT

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, has a new "spy" it seems. Maybe he is not a "spy," but just a "subversive."

Or maybe he is just a rather typical middle class American citizen of fairly conservative tastes who had the gall three years ago to sign his name to a wire to Secretary Acheson urging the treasonable doctrine that "there be high level negotiations" between the U. S. A. and the Soviet Union "to resolve the differences between the nations."

In any case, Rev. Dr. J. Henry Carpenter, described by the New York Post as "an outspoken anti-Communist" has been bluntly denied a passport to Japan by the State Department.

Dr. Carpenter is secretary of the Brooklyn Division of the Protestant Council of Churches. But the State Department and the Department of Justice have in their police-state dossiers a deadly fact about this "outspoken anti-Communist"—he wanted to resolve the differences between the U. S. A. and the Soviet Union PEACEFULLY. In the eyes of the war-hungry politicians now running the country his anti-Communism doesn't count; his early peace sentiment makes him unfit to travel. He has now joined the long list of Americans under virtual "house arrest" because of their political differences with the White House and Pentagon. He joins Paul Robeson, Dr. Linus Pauling, the noted chemist, William Patterson, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Corliss Lamont, the two writers for this paper, who were refused the right to travel abroad.

THE IRON CURTAIN which the Washington leadership is throwing around this country's citizens grows higher every day. American businessmen were flatly warned to stay away from the recent Moscow conference for East-West trade. Scientists by the score are barred from the U. S. A. The American Psychological Association has just been forced to transfer its convention from New York City to Montreal because so many scientists have to be tested for "loyalty" by the political police in Washington. American astronomers could not get permission to go to a Moscow scientific meeting. All of Eastern Europe is more "out of bounds" for American travellers seeking passports.

Very significant is the fact that the friends of Dr. Carpenter see clearly that this crackdown on America's basic freedoms stem from the so-called "anti-Communist" Smith and McCarran acts.

Said Dr. John Paul Jones of the Presbyterian Union Church:

"Why is he refused a passport? Dr. Carpenter doesn't know why. Under the extreme laws such as the Smith Act and its corollary the McCarran Act, the State Department is not obliged to tell him why."

HERE IS THE GROWING realization of what the "anti-Communist" hysteria and terrorist thought-control means to every single citizen. Last year the Communist Party leaders went to prison for "conspiring to teach and advocate" peace, democracy and Socialism. Today, 16 more face a similar frameup in New York, 15 more in Los Angeles, others have been framed in Baltimore, Pittsburgh, etc.

Behind the frameup of working class leaders for "force and violence," there marches the Smith Bill attack on unionism and the pro-fascist betrayal of every single American's heritage of constitutional liberty.

Churchmen, trade unionists, teachers, scientists, and others are discovering the truth of the national CIO's warning last year that the "conviction of the Communist leaders (under the Smith Act) was a grave blow to America's precious heritage of freedom of speech."

The fight-back movement is on the way. It will speak in brave accents at the coming May 27 Repeal-the-Smith Act rally at the Hotel Capitol. All New Yorkers regardless of political creed should join in this vital defense of America's waning freedoms.

EDUCATIONAL FEAST

THIS IS REGISTRATION WEEK in one of New York's most exciting new educational institutions, the Frederick Douglass Educational Center, 124 W. 124 St. We are happy to greet this important and courageous school and its staff. We urge a heavy registration for its unusual list of courses given by a talented staff. These include courses in problems of the Negro people, Marxism and the national question, the Puerto Rican question, the West Indies, the fast-rising world issue of Africa, language courses in Spanish, and courses for children. There is a feast here for the inquiring mind, especially for those New Yorkers who are aware of the tremendous impact of the colonial question on the fate of our nation today. New Yorkers uptown have a real opportunity. We urge them to take it without delay.



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Smith Act Condemned by Labor

FIRST LET ME call attention to several errors that crept into my last column on the Smith Bill, due to typing and typographical errors. Where it read "we are witnessing the legislation of fascism into our country," it should have read "we are witnessing attempts to legislate and to judicially decree fascism." The words "of reaction" were left out in the last column after "forces of" and the omission of the word "because—before" the vastly increasing peace sentiment made the meaning of the paragraph unintelligible. To me a real crime is unclear writing!

Usually I read all the papers of the week on Saturday. This past week has marked new encouraging progress in trade union support of the growing repeal the Smith Act movement. The recent convention of the CIO Textile Workers, condemned the imprisonment of the Communist leaders and opposed the Smith and McCarran Acts. The CIO steelworkers convention also opposed the Smith Act.

This week's conventions brought new resolutions calling for repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts from the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, from the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union, CIO and from the International Fur & Leather Workers Union. These excellent resolutions now open the doors of the locals of these unions to repeal and amnesty committees, which should not be neglected. Coupled with the forthright statements made from time to time by Hugo Ernst, President of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers and the resolution passed at the 1951 National CIO convention, the repeal movement should now begin to really roll. Rep. Sabath of Illinois has introduced H.R. 7493, to repeal the thought-control sections of the Smith Act.

ALL OF THESE new developments should sparkplug the Trade Union Conference to Repeal the Smith Act, called for June 28 at 1 p.m. at the Hotel Capitol, N. Y. City, in support of the Sabath repealer bill. No one should hesitate to bring it

up in their organization and ask that delegates be elected. A similar gathering called "Labor's Action Conference" has been held over this weekend in San Francisco.

From coast to coast, millions can be mobilized behind this movement today, regardless of political and organizational differences. The danger of the new Smith Bill has sounded the alarm throughout the ranks of labor. To arouse the two cities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts is not enough. We must reach all the American trade unions.

During the week the official call came for a National Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, to be held on Saturday, June 14, from 1 to 5 p.m. at St. Nicholas Arena, New York City. It was initiated by a letter from the wives and families of the 11 Communist leaders who were convicted at Foley Square to a number of public-spirited citizens.

June 4 marks one year since this conviction was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court, they reminded the American people. This moving and urgent call from these brave women is now endorsed by 49 prominent men and women, who have issued the call for the conference. Some, I note with deep admiration, are older people who fought for amnesty for Debs and others after World War I. But neither the families nor the sponsors are sufficient alone to launch such a mighty weapon as is required. It demands vast popular backing.

THERE IS NO conflict between the Repeal movement and the Amnesty movement—rather they complement and strengthen each other. And again, though it happens to be initiated in New York City where the trial took place and the majority of the families live, the Amnesty movement cannot succeed if it is confined to there. Delegates from other places, like Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit and Chicago, after participating in the conference, can build local amnesty movements and especially around Smith Act

victims known to them locally—as around Carl Winter in Detroit, Gus Hall, in Ohio and Gil Green in Chicago. Present victims in Baltimore and Pittsburgh can point up the struggle there.

We must get into this crusade for amnesty to win. If amnesty can be secured for thousands in fascist Spain and Greece, can be made an issue in the elections of Greece and India—surely we need not lag in the U. S. A. It must confront every candidate.

This is also part of the struggle for peace—since the first target of the Smith Act, the 11 Communist leaders, were victims of the cold war. They (and any others) were not really tried on the fallacious theory that Marxism-Leninism equals force and violence (the Budenzian stoolpigeon definition) but were tried because they fought for peace and against fascist procedures encroaching on democratic procedure in our country. New thousands who today see this much more clearly than they did in 1948—will join in the demand for their speedy release.

Court to Hear CP Plea for Ban On Mich. Gag Law

DETROIT, May 19.—State officials here have filed an answer to the Michigan Communist Party's brief that won a temporary injunction some weeks ago restraining enforcement of the police state registration Trucks Act. The temporary injunction expires May 20, at 10 a.m. when three Federal Judges will hear a petition by the Communist Party for a permanent injunction.

The temporary injunction was obtained by William Albertson and the law firms of Lewis, Rowlette, Brown, Wanzo & Bell and Goodman, Crockett, Eden and Robb.

The State Attorney General in his reply denied that the act was unconstitutional or that CP members would expose themselves to irreparable harm by registering under the Act.

Meanwhile the Detroit News, in a series by James Sweinhart on "Communism," seeks to influence the judges' decision.

A coalition movement against the Trucks Act is reported developing. A state campaign is on to give support to the \$25,000 appeal for funds by the Provisional Committee to Repeal the Trucks Act, whose Chairman is Bill McKie, Treasurer, Phil Raymond, Administrative Secretary, Mrs. Nadine Baxter.

Trial of '16'

(Continued from Page 1)

English version as evidence.

Defense attorney Mary Kaufman objected that no evidence had been offered to show that the C. I. program was actually used in the school. She further objected that the document was "remote," having been adopted in August, 1920, prior to adoption of the Smith Act, and 30 years before the period of the alleged conspiracy charged in the indictment.

"There is not even a whisper in the testimony by this witness that any of the defendants endorsed any passages picked out of this document by the government," declared defense attorney John T. McTernan.

"This was written in 1920 when there was a civil war in the Soviet Union."

Defense attorney Frank Serri declared: "Unless the prosecution is ready to prove this document was used during the period of the indictment (1945-1951) and its use authorized by the defendants, we claim it is inadmissible."

The issue, Serri said, is not what the Communist International was endeavoring to do in 1920-1930, but what the defendants did from 1945-1951.

Attorney James Wright said the court should exercise "greatest discretion" to remove such "highly prejudicial and inflammatory material."

After the jury was sent from the room, Judge Dimock asked if the prosecution considered all members of the Communist Party to be "part of the conspiracy."

ONLY "LEADERS"

Marks replied that was not his claim, but said it was the prosecution's contention it had established that leaders of the Communist Party conspired in 1945 for the purpose of teaching and advocating violent overthrow of the government.

"Do you claim you have established all defendants are leaders of the Communist Party?" the judge asked.

"Not all of them, but most of them," Marks answered.

The judge said he did not recall Lautner stating the CI program was recommended as a course of action to be followed. Marks said the witness would show that later.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a defendant acting as her own counsel, said it should be noted that the Communist International was dissolved in 1943 and American Communists officially disaffiliated from the CI in 1940.

There ensued a long colloquy between counsel and the court, in which it was brought out that the CI program for 1920 dealt with plans to put down civil war in the USSR and the armed intervention by 14 nations. It was further pointed out by the defense that the call in the program for workers to halt arms shipments was issued specifically to meet conditions as they existed at that time.

The judge at first agreed that the document was "remote." But later he said it had "sufficient probative value."

He permitted Marks to read the excerpts to the jury.

Marks read the 21 conditions for admission to membership in the CI as set forth in 1920, which stated the class struggle in nearly every nation in Europe was "entering a stage of civil war."

The program proposed militant

Vet's Wife Pleads for Korea Peace

PATERSON, N. J., May 19.—"It is very difficult for me to feel," the wife of a World War II veteran writes to the Paterson Call, "that a Korean woman loves her husband and children less than we American women do."

The text of Mrs. Gloria Duncan's plea for an end to the Korean war follows:

"I've been impressed by the many letters on peace that I've seen recently in the Paterson newspapers. I'm a young mother with two small children whose husband served almost three years in the Seabees in World War II. We would like nothing better than to raise our family in a peaceful and happy world."

"Child psychiatrists say that emotional security is essential to mental health. What kind of security can we give our children when air raid drills are held in our schools and they are threatened with atom bombs? What sort of future can they have in a world that concentrates on death and destruction?"

"My husband and I feel that we owe a responsibility to our children in helping to secure peace in some way. How else will we be able to look into their accusing faces saying we betrayed them when they grow older?"

"It is very difficult for me to feel that a Korean woman loves her husband and children less than we American women do. We cannot afford to take peace lightly. If all the peoples of the world spoke out for peace and let their officials know what was in their hearts, I feel sure it would bring the Korean truce talks to a successful conclusion."

They All Want Peace on Ballot

BELLINGHAM, Wash., May 19.—The nearby town of Everson in Whatcom County is definitely on record for peace, it is announced by the Committee for 183.

Mrs. Verna Eklor, who is circulating the "put peace on the ballot" petitions has obtained the signatures of practically every businessman in the town.

Initiative 183 is a memorial from the people to Congress to declare that it is the policy of the U. S. to live in peaceful co-existence with all other governments.

VERN CROTCHER, of Lincoln, Neb., to the Lincoln Journal: "On the surface the McCarran Act is directed at ridding this country of spies and saboteurs, especially Communists. But anyone who has read even a part of the act itself can plainly see that the provisions are so broad and ambiguous as to threaten the liberty of all citizens."

"A Reader" states that honest men are in no danger if the persons who administer the law prove to be men of integrity and high moral standards. However, we cannot assume that all governmental administrators are men of integrity.

"A Reader" also states that concentration camps established under the McCarran Act will be models of their kind. According to Webster's dictionary the definition of 'model' is 'an example for imitation.' I do not see how any concentration camp can be a 'model.' The only model in concentration camps that I can appreciate is to have none at all.

"At the present time there is before Congress H.R. 3118, the Sabath repeal bill which still has action pending. If passed this bill will repeal the McCarran Act. I should like to take this opportunity to urge all persons who believe in our fundamental rights as established by the Constitution to let our Senators and Representatives in Congress know that we want them to vote in favor of H.R. 3118 when it comes to a vote."

action on the part of the working class throughout the world to meet these conditions.

On a motion by McTernan, the judge outlined to the jury a judicial recollection of world conditions at the time the program was adopted. It required a long recess and considerable searching through history books and the encyclopedia before attorneys for the defense and the prosecution could come to an agreement on the form of the statement finally made by the judge.

The statement, read to the jury by a court stenographer, pointed out that from the time of the conclusion of World War I until August, 1920, the armed forces of Britain, France, Japan and the U.S. were on Soviet soil. It further pointed out that in German, Hungary and Italy there was widespread "political instability" at the time, reaching in some places the stage of civil war.

But the prosecution, through the judge's ruling, had made its point of prejudicing the minds of the jurors to believe the 16 defendants were actually advocating today a program of civil war.

1847 MANIFESTO

Marks then introduced excerpts of the Communist Manifesto, written in 1847 by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. The book was identified by Lautner as being used in the alleged 1930 Hungarian language classes.

The police informer then testified that in the winter of 1947 he heard defendant George Blake Charney deliver a report to a meeting of New York Party leaders which was held in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Communist Manifesto. The witness said Charney spoke of the

"freshness" of the book and "urged its study in relation to conditions at that time."

He then referred to an article, "Marxism and American Exceptionalism," by William Z. Foster, published in the September, 1947, issue of Political Affairs.

Marks read to the jury a sub-head from the Foster article which said, "The Communist Manifesto is valid for the United States." The prosecutor read further from the article where Foster said the "laws of Capitalist growth and decline apply to the United States as well as to breakdown countries of Europe."

All defense attorneys were on their feet objecting when Marks began questioning Lautner on what John Santo, former Transport Union leader, was alleged to have taught in the 1930 school. Snowed under by the objections, the prosecutor said he would drop questioning about Santo, who was not named as a co-conspirator in the case. He said he would study the matter and would perhaps question the witness today on the role Santo was alleged to have played in the school.

U.S. Picks New Korea Negotiator

Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison will take over the Korean truce talks for the Pentagon on Friday from Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy, according to press dispatches from Tokyo.



Stuyvesant

(Continued from Page 1)

Fowler warned. The Metropolitan counsel squirmed as Fowler read excerpts from a statement in the New York Times last week by Robert W. Dowling, president of the City Investing Co. and realty expert for Metropolitan, which assailed trends to eliminating middle-rent housing as "uneconomic, anti-social, un-American and undemocratic."

Fowler received long and thunderous acclaim when he said that Stuyvesant Town tenants "are opposed to ANY increase" and that "they will not be evicted, they will not accept the answer: 'Sorry, but it is a contract.' People are more important than dollars and cents and contracts."

Herbert Robinson, legal aide and co-chairman of the Association of Residents and Organizations at Stuyvesant Town, delivered an impassioned and hard-hitting speech, studded with statistics refuting Metropolitan's claims that it was not getting its 6 percent return.

He answered arguments made previously by Board members, notably Comptroller Lazarus Joseph, which contended that the Weisberger rent-freeze bill was "unconstitutional," by saying:

"We insist that the city pass this legislation and let the courts determine that question. The tenants are entitled to their day in court."

Robinson evoked laughter and made Reaves blink when he suddenly pulled out a statement made by Metropolitan president Frederick H. Ecker on June 3, 1943, that "of course Metropolitan is different, a different type of organization than one organized for profit." Ecker said that to the Board of Estimate when the company was seeking its 6 percent return contract and he denied at that time that Metropolitan was building Stuyvesant Town "to make money, that this is a money-making enterprise."

He called the contract "a horrible monstrosity" which "should not be tolerated" and said that in all his years of legal practice he had never seen such a "one-sided, fantastic" agreement in behalf of vested interests.

The most moving testimony was given by Mrs. Bessie Haberman, of 250 First Ave. In a voice choked with emotion she spoke of her "dreams" being shattered should the rent rise be approved, of her long years of struggle to find a home, of her yearning for "a decent apartment, of air and sunshine." Dramatically, she warned the Board that "my family will not pay the increase and we won't be evicted"—to a storm of applause—and then asked:

"What about the contracts our husbands signed. Finally my husband comes from the war, he comes out of barracks to a home. We thought then that for the next few years we could live in peace. But now we found a contract per-

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petrated in fraud. Gentlemen, we plead with you prevent the evictions that are going to be threatened, postpone this action and let the courts decide."

Other strong appeals were made by Mrs. Zelda Belwin of 449 E. 14 St., whose husband is a resident physician in the city hospitals, bitterly cried out: "I cannot afford the increase, I cannot pay it, I need every penny now to pay for the present rent." Anthony J. Tini, secretary of the Uniformed Firemen's Assn., who told of 20 percent of the 8,755 families living on the fixed civil service incomes; and Mrs. Ruth Lowey of 440 E. 20 St., a former WAVE, who said, "If we are threatened with evictions we have no place to go, we will stay right here."

Councilman Weisberger also addressed the Board on behalf of his constituents, making a forthright and earnest plea for a stay of the Metropolitan demand.

Rep. Arthur G. Klein urged a stay in the rent hike.

Textile

(Continued from Page 3)

without much success.

The TWUA charged that Baldanzi's forces are calling rigged pocket-sized "membership" meetings in the locals they control where a vote is taken to switch to the AFL and representatives of the TWUA are not permitted to enter. In that way, it was explained, Baldanzi forces obtained the secession of the large Dan River Mills local in Danville, Va., and of several Cone Mills and other southern mill locals.

Shopper's Guide

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'Red Dust' Tells the Stories of Communist Leaders of People's China

RED DUST: Autobiographies of Chinese Communists. By Nym Wales. Stanford University Press, Stanford, Cal. \$5.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

"Red Dust" is the rather meaningless title given a very interesting and valuable book by Nym Wales.

Back in 1937, when few Americans outside the left knew of the Chinese people's movement led by Mao Tse-tung, Miss Wales interviewed 24 Chinese Communists.

They told her, in statements which are models of candor, simplicity and modesty, the stories of their lives, the reasons why they had become Communists, and some of the important political struggles in which they had participated.

This is the book which has been published now, 15 years later. Many of the 24 are now, as then, leaders of the Chinese Communist Party. In addition, many are leaders in the Government of People's China.

There were Americans who, even in 1937, were confident that the Chinese Communists, selflessly devoted to the people's cause and working for the unity of the nation against Japanese imperialist aggression would inevitably supersede the corrupt, oppressive Kuomintang as the leading force in China.

For the millions of Americans who have been deliberately misled about the nature of the Chinese people's anti-imperialist revolution and who, ever since People's China took over, have been deluged with nonsense about "Kremlin conspiracy," these 24 autobiographical sketches could provide an eye-opening introduction to the real truth about China.

"My parents sold me as a child," one such story begins. "I don't even know what price I brought. I never knew either of my parents, but they were poor peasants. I was bought by a rich landlord, who was also a salt merchant and a government official in the Ch'ing dynasty. . . . He used to beat me, pull my hair, push my head against the wall and others in the family did the same to relieve their feelings. I supposed they had bought me to be a whipping boy."

Another tells of a jail term in the British settlement in Shanghai. Describing the jail as the biggest in the world, bigger "even than Sing Sing," the writer transmits to the reader all the bitter resentment of the Chinese people against the arrogant imperialists who had carved out principalities for themselves in China and then proceeded to treat the Chinese as dirt beneath their feet.

Railroad workers, teachers, actors, men and women of the Liberation Army—a veritable cross-section of the Chinese people is represented in the 24 life stories contained in "Red Dust."

Kang K'ua, a woman fighter in the Liberation Army, writes: "My mother had a girl-child every year. Six of the seven of us were given away at birth to other families because my father was a poor fisherman and could hardly provide for his three sons, much less for unwanted daughters. We were not even sold—we were given away to become servants, farmhands, and kitchen slaves."

Any honest American reading this book in the third year of the establishment of People's China can see clearly from the stories of these 24 Chinese men and women that it was only a matter of time before the 600 million Chinese people would, under Communist leadership, sweep away the feudal rule of the landlords, the corruption of the Kuomintang and the overlordship of foreign capitalists.

In the introduction to "Red

Dust," Robert Carver North, triumphantly announces that these autobiographies expose the myth that the Chinese Communists were merely "agrarian reformers." But, as the whole literature of the Chinese Communist movement proves and as even the limited testimony of these 24 sketches demonstrates, the Chinese Communists never hid their aims, whether immediate or long-range, from the Chinese masses or the world.

What then is the purpose of the legend, invented by the McCarthyite witchhunters and echoed in Big Business and Social Democratic quarters, that the liberation movement in China succeeded because Mao Tse-tung "trickily" falsified his aims?

It is done in order to perpetuate the Big Lie that the national and anti-imperialist revolutions sweeping the colonial and semi-colonial

world are products of "Kremlin conspiracy." It is done to embellish the lie on which the Smith Act prosecutions of the American Communist leaders are based.

Sacrifice, devotion, singleness of purpose—these are the qualities which shine forth from the simply-told stories in "Red Dust." They are the qualities of patriots, of Communists. They expose for the ugly mockery of truth they are, all the slanders invented by our pro-war propagandists against the Chinese people and their leaders.

They demonstrate, for any decent American, the crime, and the folly, of any war against the people of China.

For, if "Red Dust" has any message to the American people, it is that it is the people of China—not a handful of alleged conspirators—who have for the first time in their history taken possession of their land and their government.

Ted Tinsley Says

The Democratic Lunch

IN BONN, GERMANY, the American High Commission operates a penthouse cafeteria. To this cafeteria come generals and diplomats, secretaries and German workers, all lining up with trays for their food, and looking for empty tables. As a result, a general may find himself having lunch with a chauffeur, a diplomat with a garage mechanic.

The New York Times devoted a story to this cafeteria. No doubt this cafeteria is a great achievement. In fact, this is the most fundamental step the occupation authorities have taken in the democratization of Western Germany.

That is why the Times takes a look at the cafeteria, and cries happily, "It's democracy at work!" Heinrich Farch, a maintenance man on the High Commissioner's staff, uses the cafeteria regularly. One night he came home to his wife, Erna, all excited. "Erna, liebchen," he whispered "today I sat at the same table for lunch with High Commissioner McCloy!"

"Our grandchildren will be proud," muttered Erna.

"You don't believe me!" said Heinrich. "But it's true! I ate with the High Commissioner." A tear welled up in the eye of Heinrich Farch. "Erna, liebchen," he murmured, "this is democracy at work!"

Erna put the soup plates on the tables. "What did you have for lunch, Heinrich?" she asked.

"A cheese sandwich, Erna, and a glass of beer."

"And what did the High Commissioner have?"

"Onion soup with croutons, filet mignon, asparagus with hollandaise sauce, potatoes au gratin, Greek salad, white wine, baked Alaska, demi-tasse, and Napoleon '22."

"How was the cheese sandwich?"

Heinrich shrugged. "A cheese sandwich is a cheese sandwich," he said. "But I ate it with the High Commissioner."

"Heinrich," said Erna. "The farmers have no land to farm."

Heinrich agreed. "We have more than a half a million out of work."

Heinrich agreed. "The Nazi generals are back at their old jobs."

Heinrich agreed. "Is this democracy at work?" asked Erna.

"You pick on the little things," complained Heinrich. "I ate at the same table with the High Commissioner!"

"You mean it's democracy because the High Commissioner can afford to eat where the workers eat?"

"It's democracy at work,"

"Look," said Erna, "in America any industrialist can eat in Stewart's cafeteria. But no worker can eat at the Ritz."

"So?" asked Heinrich.

"So," said Erna, "when the workers can afford to eat where the industrialists eat, we'll start talking about democracy at work."

"This is a radical way of looking at things," said Heinrich.

Erna shrugged. "Heinrich," she said, "you know those half million people out of work here in West Germany? Most of them eat one meal a day. Sometimes they eat at the same time as the High Commissioner."

"Democracy at work!" cried Heinrich.

"Yes," said Erna, "but what about the two meals they don't eat?"

Heinrich was too busy with the soup to answer.

"Heinrich," continued Erna, "it's not sitting at the same table together with capitalists that brings democracy. It's owning the same means of production together—without capitalists."

Peace Festival May 28 to Hear Hayim's 'Mothers' Peace Cantata'

From the rich experience gained by her participation in the French people's movement, Ranya Hayim, young American composer, has fashioned her cantata, "Mothers' Peace Cantata," to be performed at the Peace Festival, Wednesday, May 28, at St. Nicholas Arena, 86 St. and Columbus.

The full evening's cultural program will include songs, dances and music from peoples active in the world peace movement.

Miss Hayim, in her early twenties, entered the peace movement while studying music in Paris. She belonged to the Federation Populaire de Musique. The original title for the music was "War-

mongers Beware" and it is based on the people's aspirations for peace.

The cantata's soloist will be Miss Nadyne Brewer, accompanied by four choral groups.

The entire program will be highlighted by the people's yearning for peace and their desire for a five power pact.

The Peace Festival is sponsored by the New York Peace Institute and the American Peace Crusade. Tickets are \$1.20 and \$1.80 with some at \$2.40. They are obtainable at the APC headquarters, 125 W. 72 St., Peace Institute, 111 W. 42 St., the Bookfair and Jefferson Bookshop.

on the scoreboard—

by lester rodney

That Postponement, Other Items . . .

WAS IT STUPIDITY OR CUPIDITY that made Giant owner Horace Stoneham call off Sunday's doubleheader with Pittsburgh at 9 a.m.? Long before the scheduled 2 p.m. game time the sun was shining bright and warm on the deserted Polo Grounds.

Financial factors to the side for a moment (WHAT!) there is no doubt the "rainout" hurt the Giants in the pennant race. Here were the feeble, reeling Pirates, won 5, lost 25, Ralph Kiner out of the lineup, and Maglie and Jansen, the two Giant aces, ready to go. It sure looked like meat on the table and two games in the won column.

When they play these two games again the Pirates may be tougher, at least they can't be weaker. Kiner may be back and hitting, the Giant pitchers, in the midst of doubleheaders, may be tired, the Giant team may be generally weaker since Willie Mays will probably be gone.

There is no question about what the Giant players would say to the postponement.

Didn't Stoneham know all these things? Don't magnates, though very willing to let a passing cloud before a weekday game create an ersatz doubleheader (as the Giants did this very week on Thursday and Friday), wait till the last possible moment rather than lose a precious Sunday, and often play on Sunday in miserable weather?

Perhaps the two rained out games can be slipped into the later schedule against a more attractive Pittsburgh team as night games or can build up a doubleheader to the extent where they may bring in more dough at the box office than would have come in Sunday.

This seems a remote possibility, however. The home Sundays are few and taken up. A certain number of customers were guaranteed Sunday to see the surging Giants even against Pittsburgh. Good will plenty was lost as thousands of people came to the Polo Grounds only to blink through the sunshine in amazement at the "Games Postponed" sign. The Dodgers, in the same city, same day, played their game, won, and took over first place from the idle Giants.

So no matter why Stoneham called it off the answer would seem to be stupidity. The only question is whether it was a very stupid attempt to be smart and make more money with the same games later—or just a petulant 9 a.m. whim making clear to all and sundry that the man can do what he wants with his ballyard.

ABOUT THE PIRATES and a question in many people's mind. Branch Rickey does intend to bring up Negro players. He has already scouted and placed several young Negro prospects on the farm team. He would happily buy either Jim Pendleton or Junior Gilliam from Brooklyn's Montreal farm team if Brooklyn would sell.

It is not possible now to decide to end a juncrow policy and the next day bring a ready made Negro big leaguer onto a team . . . any more than one could offhand find a finished big leaguer of any other national derivation. The Pittsburgh team, one of the most pathetic the majors has seen at this stage of a season, is paying the price of the juncrow policies of the previous owners, who include Democratic Party national chairman Frank McKinney.

It should be said that three of the youngsters now wearing big league suits with the Pirates, Del Greco, Bartirome and Kline, all look like really good prospects for the future who would be vastly benefited by high minor league experience. As of now they are simply not ready for big league competition.

JOE HATTEN, in with the Cubs, answered the question "Do you miss Brooklyn?" as follows: "Well, I wouldn't want to sound as if I had no pleasant memories of Ebbets Field and Brooklyn, but my answer to the question would be no. No more. In this game you just can't go and remember every place you've been. You got to adjust and pay attention to doing your best where you are now."

Caught the first game of the Cub-Giant doubleheader Friday at the Polo Grounds. There were two exceptional fielding plays. One made by Eddie Miksis, now holding down shortstop for the Cubs and possibly as good a fielding infielder as you'll find in the game. With Don Mueller on third and one out, Miksis went to his left for a ground ball through the box, came up with it and made an off-balance throw home—while going past second base, which came in ankle high to the plate in time for the tag.

The other play was just another in the steady series of wonderful plays turned in by the Giants' Willie Mays. They are regarded as almost "routine" by Giant writers, and are not even specially written up any more, but the Chicago scribes gasped. This was a long blazing line drive by Cub Hal Jeffcoat splitting the space between Mays in center and Mueller in right. Willie cut it off at top speed well back in right center and without apparently stopping to aim fired a hard once bounce throw to second in time to cut down Jeffcoat, one of the league's fastest runners. No other big league outfielder could have duplicated this play by 20-year-old Willie.

IT MAY HAVE taken the series of injuries to Yankee first basemen, necessitating the bringing in of Irv Noren from the outfield, to force Casey Stengel to use Bob Cerv and give him a chance to untrack. He blasted a couple to win the second game with the Browns Sunday and would seem like the kind of hitter the Yanks are going to have to go with if they're to have a chance. . . .

Speaking of chances, Charley Dresen didn't seem to give Cal Abrams much of a whirl. Cal started one game in place of the badly slumping Farillo, walked twice, had only one official at bat in a Dodger victory, and the next day was back on the bench for Dick Williams, who has as much minor league hitting background as Abrams. . . . Scoring has gotten much too easy on hits and errors.

A routine boot by Al Dark on Friday was called a "hit," to the amused jeers of the fans. . . . Lou Boudreau has benched his rookie keystones Pearsall and Lepcio for a while at least. They were costing games through their inexperience at the vital keystone spot. . . . Rogers Hornsby will probably wind up with outfielders Schmees and Dyck on first and third to get more punch in the infield. Delsing, Rivera and Nieman will settle into the every day outfield, and not a bad one either. Satch Paige in still another perfect game-saving stint, this one three hitless innings against the Sox with four strikeouts to win 2-1.

NEW ISRAEL
STANLEY FINE

Claudia Jones to Address McGee Meeting

Claudia Jones, Communist Party leader now on trial in New York under the thought-control Smith Act, will address the Willie McGee Memorial and Rally Against Genocide this Thursday evening, it was announced yesterday by William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

The meeting is being held at

the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142 St. and Lenox Ave., at 7:30 p.m. Tickets, at 50 cents each, are available at the CRC national and state offices, 23 W. 26 St., OR 9-1657, at the Harlem Civil Rights Congress, 53 W. 125 St., EN 9-8750, bookstores and union locals.

"No progressive struggle in America today," said Patterson, "whether it be against genocide,

war, destruction of labor's living standards, or nullification of the American people's constitutional rights, can be effective unless we deal crushing blows to the Smith Act. This thought-control measure, used first against the Communists, is aimed at smashing the rights of free speech, advocacy, protest and assembly of all peace-loving Americans, Negro and white.

Mrs. Rosalee McGee, widow of the Negro martyr who was executed a year ago, will make her first New York appearance at the memorial meeting since escaping lynch terror in Mississippi two weeks ago.

The rally will protest the two most recent acts of anti-Negro genocide in the New York area—the killing of James and Wyatt

Blacknall in Yonkers, and the murder of Enus Christian, Negro student, by an NYU special police guard. It will also call on Gov. Dewey to stop the extradition of George Clayton to the Georgia chain gang.

Beulah Richardson, Negro poet and actress; Laura Duncan, Negro singer, and Al Moss, Negro singer, will perform at the meeting.

HARRY F. WARD TO ADDRESS FREE SPEECH MEETING

Harry F. Ward, author, lecturer and professor emeritus of Christian Ethics, Union Theological Seminary, will address the free speech meeting the evening of May 27 at the Capitol Hotel, 51 St. and Eighth Ave., under the auspices of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, it was announced yesterday.

"Dr. Ward's participation in this meeting of public protest against Smith Act prosecutions gives ap-

propriate emphasis to the importance of this meeting," declared Sam Kanter, executive secretary of the C.E.D.C.

Dr. Ward, now 80 years of age, was chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union from 1920 to 1940.

Canada Soldiers Attack Germans In British Zone

HANNOVER, Germany, May 19.—About 200 Canadian soldiers were reported today to have attacked German civilians and injuries were sustained on both sides. German officials, in this British zone, charged the Canadians lashed at German police with leather belts after a riot was called.

A Canadian Army spokesman declared the fight began when Canadian soldiers got drunk.

Fordham ALP Will Hear Howard Fast

Howard Fast, novelist, will address the Fordham ALP, 1 E. Fordham Road, Bronx, tomorrow (Wednesday).

Admission is 50 cents.

3% Sales Tax Bill Due in Council Today

"The Impellitteri proposal to extend the New York City three percent sales tax to 1955 is in line with a national drive by the Chamber of Commerce to enact a permanent Federal sales tax," the ALP warned yesterday, in urging the City Council to defeat the measure.

The tax is due to be introduced in the council today.

Last Deportation Order Issued to Anna Ganley

DETROIT.—Anna Ganley, veteran fighter for labor's rights, has been informed by the U. S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, that she must leave the United States within six months.

"You are informed that final order of deportation has been issued in your case and that your appeal from such order has been dismissed by the Board of Immigration Appeals," wrote Ralph H. Holton, acting District director. "In accordance with the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (McCarran Act) it is necessary that this Service serve you with notice directing you to depart from the United States within six months and or to make timely application for travel documents necessary to your departure."

This order would separate Mrs. Ganley from her American-born husband, Nat, and 14-year-old daughter, Patty.

She was brought to Canada from Russia at the age of eight

GOP BACKS DEMO DONOVAN TO FIGHT MARCANTONIO

The Republican County Committee in Manhattan yesterday named Rep. James C. Donovan, arch-reactionary 18th Congressional District incumbent, to run again on the GOP ticket, Donovan, nominally a Democrat, was the GOP-Democratic-Liberal Party nominee against Vito Marcantonio in 1950.

The GOP committee also nominated Dr. Charles Muzzicato, former state Senator, to run in the GOP primary against state Senator

William Bianchi in the 22nd Senatorial District. Dr. Muzzicato was a labor-endorsed Senator who turned tail on the labor movement 10 years ago. Sen. Bianchi is the only labor-endorsed member of the state Senate.

Donovan's record is one of the most anti-labor, pro-monopoly in Congress.

Republican leaders in the 18th are known to fear that his renomination would hurt the GOP presidential vote.

The GOP county committee also renamed state Sen. McNeil Mitchell in the 29th Senatorial District, and Rep. Frederic Coudert, Jr., in the 17th Congressional District.

British to Fire Missing Diplomats

LONDON, May 19.—The British foreign office moved today to oust Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, the two diplomats who have been missing for nearly a year.

Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons that "routine disciplinary measures for the termination of their employment" were being taken.

The two diplomats were last seen May 26 of last year when they disembarked from an English channel steamer at St. Malo, France.

Cyril Graze Speaks At Rally Tomorrow

Cyril Graze, Forest Hills high school teacher recently suspended for opposing the school witchhunt, will be the main speaker at a meeting sponsored by the Forest Hills ALP, tomorrow evening (Wednesday), at the Duo-Art Academy, 107-50 Queens Blvd., near Continental Ave., in Forest Hills.

Rail Car-Ferry Strike Postponed

DETROIT, May 18 (FP).—The strike of 200 ship's officers on 20 railroad car-ferries on Lake Michigan and the Detroit River was held in abeyance because both sides are awaiting a U. S. Supreme Court decision on the government seizure of the railroads and steel.

The railroads involved in the car-ferry dispute are the Chesapeake & Ohio (Pere Marquette), the Ann Arbor (Pennsylvania), and the Grand Trunk Western (Canadian National). The union is the unaffiliated Great Lakes Licensed Officers Organization.

The last tieup of the ferries, Sept. 1-3, 1951, netted the officers a 12 percent raise retroactive to Aug. 26 of that year. The union is now demanding the same scale as paid ship's officers on other lakes boats, ranging from \$40 a day for captains to \$18 for third mates and third assistant engineers.

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

CELEBRATE "4 Years Israel," Wed. May 21st, 8 p.m. Riverside Plaza Hotel, 73 St. and Broadway. Hear Rabbi Feilshin, Viola Brothers Shores, Alex Jones, and Dora Rich. Musical Program, Bob DeCormier, Hesh Bernardi. Subscription 35c. Midtown Club of the Emma Lazarus Federation.

QUEENS TOMORROW NIGHT IN QUEENS—Cyril Graze, Forest Hills H.S. Teacher and recent witchhunt victim will speak on "What Is Happening in Our Schools" Wednesday evening, May 21 at Duo-Art Academy, 107-50 Queens Blvd., Forest Hills, L. I. Ausp.: Forest Hills ALP—Ind. subway to Continental Ave. Contribution 75c.

Coming

A MOST CORDIAL invitation to our friends and members to hear and greet Betty Gannett at our forum on "Racist Theories"—Friday, May 22—7:45 p.m. Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70th St. Entertainment. Donation 35c. Manhattan Labor Youth League.

A CHANCE of a Lifetime to hear and greet Betty Gannett at our forum on "Racist Theories"—Friday, May 22—7:45 p.m. Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70th St. Entertainment. Donation 35c. Manhattan Labor Youth League.

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Mercedes Arroyo—8:30 to 10 p.m.

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• Dr. Edw. Barsky
SPEAK OUT
In behalf of the 16 Americans—victims of the Smith Act—on trial at Foley Square